

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SHRI PRABHAKAR M. MATHA, IN 1911.

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XVI NO 27

BOMBAY, THURSDAY AUGUST 30 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
1 Sep.	Rajputana	All	16,568
8 "	Mantua		10,946
15 "	Naldora	vessels	16,088
22 "	Ranpura		16,301
29 "	Razmak		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda	will	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Razmak		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 "	Mooltan	now	20,847
17 "	Ranpura		16,350
24 "	Macedonia		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura	sail	16,601
8 "	Maloja		20,837
15 "	Razmak		10,602
22 "	Mantua	direct	10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
5 Jan.	Naldora	from	16,088
12 "	Rajputana		16,568
19 "	Mantua		10,946
26 "	Ranpura		16,301
2 Feb.	Narkunda	Bombay	16,572
9 "	Ranpura		16,301
16 "	Moro		10,953
23 "	Razmak		10,602
30 "	Mooltan	without	20,847
7 Mar.	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
14 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
21 "	Rajputana	tranship-	16,568
28 "	Maloja		20,837
4 Apr.	Ranpura		16,350
11 "	Ranpura	ment	16,301
18 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
25 "	Naldora		16,088
2 May	Viceroy of India	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Borth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
6th Dec.	Dumala	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana	8,427
11th Apr.	Dumala	8,441

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru	6550	22 Aug.	4 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10400	29 Aug.	12 "
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Aug.	19 "
Kioto Maru	8000	15 Sept.	28 "
*Ceylon Maru	4905	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru	10500	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Sado Maru	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru	8000	17 Oct.	31 "
Katori Maru	10000	17 Oct.	31 "

* Do not carry passengers
@ From Colombo.
P. & O. MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru	10500	20 "	7 Oct.
Suva Maru	10700	4 Oct.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers	Ports
30 h Aug.	Mirzapore	Straits, China & Japan.
31st "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
14th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1 Oct.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
11 Nov.	Naldora	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Ports
1928.		
30th Aug.	Varela	Bombay via Karachi
5th Sept.	Bandra	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
8th Sept.	Chakra	Karachi via Port of India, Dwaraka and Cutch Mandvi.
10th "	Vita	Karachi via Port of India & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Karora	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellora	Mombasa via Marmugosa

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

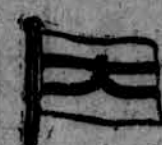
First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. and O. Mail Steamer and through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA



O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	24th Aug.	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru	9th Sept.	21st "
Celebes Maru	23rd "	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru	12th Oct.	23rd "
Shunko Maru	24th "	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru	9th Nov.	16th "

For Particulars apply to—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 23150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSHEN".
Box No. 855.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya.
REFORM OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
By St. Nihal Singh.
PILLARS OF WARDS OF THE EMPIRE
By Sardar M. V. Khe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
By Prof. Jayanta Kumar Das Gupta.
THE OCTOBER RESULTS
By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE S. I. R. STRIKE
By Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.A.
UNDER THE GREAT MOGHULS
By Prof. K. G. Warty, M.A.
SIR SHADILAL—A STUDY
By Dr. S. R. Hassan, M.R.A.S.
THE ART OF LITERARY STUDY
By Prof. P. G. Sahasranama Iyer, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CEYLON THE WORLD OF BOOKS PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS SINGLE COPY AS. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5.
A few copies of the book numbers are also available. Any one who remits Rs. 5. (if by cheque Rs. 5-4-0) and enrols himself as regular subscriber for the year 1927 will get these numbers and thus have a complete set. No one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. Please note that copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to—
SHEETH MADHAV DAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
875, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMELONG'.
Telephone—21079.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

is the Best

Order your Requirement

from—
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

Used for

SIZING & BLEACHING

PAPER MFG.

SOAP MFG.

PAINT MFG.

& OTHERS

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, 438-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22997

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.

Date of publication.....Time of delivery.....

The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism.)

THE OLDEST INDIAN DAILY PAPER IN CALCUTTA.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy, Cocoon Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drama Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel. Dleer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

	DAILY EDITION.	Local.	Morocco.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0	
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8	
Quarterly	5 0	6 4	
Monthly	1 14	2 4	

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS for the sale of our books on salaries 100/- upwards according to ability. Apply to Box No. 2181, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1139

WANTED—An HEALTH OFFICER L. C. P. S. and qualified in Sanitation for Rampur State U. P. Municipality. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 200/-

31004

ONE qualified INDIAN NURSE for Rampur State Female Hospital. Pay Rs. 50, and free quarters. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.

31005

WANTED—Qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary Rs. 100/- to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Medical Officer, Bikaner State, BIKANER.

30983

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD. PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

CHARGES—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 3 per diem Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. (Family Suites with bath available.) Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for 20 years. Distribution date 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rupees 50. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.

Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd. Bombay No. 2. R1130.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOWEST QUOTATIONS for Copper, Iron, wires Galvanised and other Hard Wares required. Correspond with THE SHARMAN TRADING COMPANY, DELHI.

R1138

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE KHANDESH PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 27th Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. that is Rs. 15 per Share free of income tax will be paid on paid-up Capital upto 30th June, 1928, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd. on and after MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1928, between 12 and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Rustum Building, No. 29 Church Gate Street.

DREWET CHOWNA & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. Bombay, 28th August, 1928.

31013

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. PLATFORM SHED FOR CHEMBUR BRANCH TRAINS AT KURLA.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc. for the above noted shed.
2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions specification, and drawings on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10/- per set in cash or by money order only, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for platform shed for Chembur Branch at Kurla". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.
3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1928.
4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN, Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, 23rd August, 1928.

30989

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on THURSDAY, the 30th August, 1928, the areas noted below will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the "COCONUT DAY" Fair:—

WAUDEY ROAD from its junction with Ravelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road;

CRUICKSHANK ROAD (North-bound vehicular traffic only will be allowed on this Road. Tram traffic will be allowed both ways);

1ST MARINE STREET; GIRGAUM ROAD from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Dhobi Talao will be closed to South-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

KALBADEVI ROAD from its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Carnac Road will be closed to North-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

CARNAC ROAD from its junction with Sheikh Memon Street to its junction with Kalbadevi Road will be closed to West-bound vehicular traffic except trams;

SANDEHURST ROAD from its junction with French Bridge to Chaupati;

CHAUPATI from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road

HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road and Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and vice versa will have to proceed along the following Roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, post Fire Brigade Station on to, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Hughes Road, Harvey Road, post Fire Brigade Station on to, Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Girgaum Road, Kennedy Bridge and Nana's Chowk.

This order is made under Sub-section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office: Bombay, 21st August, 1928.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto subsisting between Mr. LALLUBHAI GORDHANDAS MEHTA and SHETH KANAIALAL MOTILAL and Bai MANGOO, widow of Maganlal Narayandas Doctor, carrying on mill stores and other businesses with Head Office at Railwaypura, Post Ahmedabad in the name of Messrs. C. DOCTOR & CO. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 1st September, 1928, so far as concerns the said Sheth Kanaialal Motilal and Bai Mangoo, widow of Maganlal Narayandas Doctor, who retire from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said firm of Messrs. C. Doctor & Co. will be received and paid respectively by the said Mr. Lallubhai Gordhandas Mehta and will continue to carry on the said business in the name and style of Messrs. C. Doctor and Co. LALUBHAI GORDHANDAS MEHTA.

NARSINHLAL DALUBHAI,

Per pro. Kanaialal Motilal. Bai MANGOO, Widow of Maganlal Narayandas Doctor.

Dated Ahmedabad, 2-8-28.

* 31015

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LINOTYPE MACHINE AND ONE GESTETNER DUPLICATOR.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. G. J.

Suit No. 159 of 1928.

Jagatguru Shri Prativadi Bhayan-kur Anantacharyaji Maharaj.. Plaintiff.

vs.

The National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vaehna and Co., attorneys for the Plaintiff above named and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above Suit, dated 30th day of January, 1928, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 30th day of August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the premises of the National Newspapers (India) Co. Ltd. at 21, Dalal Street, Fort.

One Linotype Machine.
One Gestetner Duplicator.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE, MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mohamad, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Peshawar, Patan, Sindhur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadijan.

DIRECTORS: Sir Lajbhai Sanaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Murti bhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laxmi (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)

Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B. Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. P. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Navroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,

General Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artists tailors

At the Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd. Merchants Tailors, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.

THE BANVARD ENGLISH COMEDY CO.

PRESENTS

A CUCKOO IN THE NEST

Farewell Performance.

EMPIRE THEATRE

NEXT SATURDAY

MIRACULOUS

ENORMOUS

TREMENDOUS

REMARKABLE

OVERWHELMING

PHENOMENAL

OUTSTANDING

LAVISH

IMPRESSIVE

STAGGERING

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Have you cast aside life's greatest offering to whirl down the primrose path? See

SILVER WINGS

FEATURING

MARY CARR

The story of a young couple who drank deep of the cup of life until the greatest of all dramatists FATE intervened.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENTS AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Screen's Celebrated Stars:

LON CHANEY

and the Famous Beauty:

NORMA SHEARER

In the Year's Dramatic Triumph:

THE TOWER OF LIES

A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE.

Telling the Life-Story of a Girl who left Home, was compelled to betake herself to the Easiest Way and—Eventually Won her place back. From the Pit of Man's Greed and Desire!

EDWARD THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

OF

Miss BLANCHE

Miss VICTORIA

In Oriental SONGS and DANCES Supported by Turkish Musicians In conjunction with CINEMA COMEDY PROGRAMME.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

MATINEE TO-MORROW at 4 P. M.

with full Orchestra. Noel

Coward's Immortal Play

THE QUEEN

WAS IN THE PARLOUR

Featuring the lovely Star

LILI DAMITA

Next Saturday

REGINALD DENNY

IN A FEAST OF FUN

Good Morning Judge

COMING—

From Sat., the 1st Sept. 1928

Krishna Film Co.'s

Classic De-Lux Production

Dream Land

Starring

Miss GULAB & Miss RAMPYARI.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE

Remember NEXT Saturday.

NOW ONLY TWO DAYS MORE

Krishna Cinema

PRESENTS

BROTHER

TO

BROTHER

SENSATIONAL STORY—

Featuring

Miss GULAB & Miss RAMPYARI.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE

By Miss LAILA.

Come to-night with your family to enjoy the Coconut Holiday.

Time To-day and To-morrow Extra Show at 3-30. Daily 4 Shows 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

Special Reduced Offer

Real Rolled Gold

WRIST WATCH

Full Money Refunded if not Approved



PRICE Rs. 9-8 only. Guarantee 10 years

Delicate small size, best movement and strong swiss mechanism. Unsurpassable in quality finish and durability. An up-to-date ornament and accurate Time-keeper guaranteed for long and perfect service.

Price Rs. 9-8 only. Packing and Postage Rs. 6 extra.

THE UNION TRADING Co. (6)

116, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

HOMOEOPATHY

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MAJNUTILA GURUDWARA AFFAIRS

EXCITEMENT AMONG SIKHS

DELHI, Aug. 28. Considerable excitement prevailed at the meeting of Sikhs last evening at Sargun Gurudwara in Chaudhri Chowk when the question of Majnutila Gurudwara was considered. The Gurudwara has been the subject of protracted litigation and dispute between Sikhs and Udasees. Several attempts were made by both sides to take possession of the Gurudwara till the police were obliged to post a picket there to prevent further trouble. On the 23rd instant, Mr. Gopaldas, Honorary Magistrate decided that Udasees should take possession of it. The Sikhs held a meeting yesterday and condemned the judgment. They held that the action of Mr. Gopaldas in deciding the case was arbitrary and illegal as he refused to entertain the defence statement which he characterised as 'cooked up'. The meeting was of opinion that the Magistrate had decided the case in a most off-hand manner and the right of defence was not allowed in a matter which affected the whole Sikh community. The Sikhs felt that it was a deliberate act to lacerate the hearts of members of their community and a flank attack on the Gurudwara reform movement for which the Sikh community had already sacrificed a good deal. The meeting emphatically declared that all legitimate means should be employed to keep the historic Gurudwara under Panthic control. The local Gurudwara Committee which has been exercising a restraint on the Delhi Sikhs has filed a revision application before the High Court at Lahore.—A. P.

BENGAL GOVERNOR CERTIFIES RS. 5, 37, 000 DEMAND

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28. In the Bengal Legislative Council, today, amidst cries of 'shame' from Swarajists, the Hon. Mr. A. Marr, Finance Member, announced that the Governor had certified the demand of Rs. 5,37,000 made in the early part of the present session to meet the extra cost of the revision of pay of the subordinate ranks of the police force which had been rejected by the Council. The Governor considered this expenditure essential and the demand would be treated as having been assented to by the Council.—A. P.

EFFICIENCY OF POLICE FORCE

DACCA, Aug. 28. Speaking at a police parade this morning His Excellency the Governor, Sir Stanley Jackson, announced that he had decided to certify the demand for Rs. 5,37,000 for increased pay and emoluments of the subordinate ranks of the Bengal police force, a demand which had been rejected by the Bengal Council at the beginning of the current session. His Excellency expressed the Government's satisfaction at the general conduct and efficiency of the whole force throughout the Presidency and added that it was satisfactory to note that during the year Bengal had been relatively free from serious disturbances with the exception of the labour trouble at Lilloah which had been serious and protracted, and which cast upon the police the most exacting tasks when discipline, decision and loyalty were put to the most severe test. The only recipient of the King's Medal this year is Tuni Mirza, Superintendent of Police.—A. P.

RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING AT BHOPAL

A mass meeting of Railway workers was held at Bhopal lately when Mr. Sital Prasad was in chair. After his presidential address the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—(1) This meeting protests against the action of the government in proposing the trade dispute bill in the Legislative Assembly as an attempt to cripple the Trade Union Movement in this country, and to stifle the legitimate activities of the Trade Union's and an attempt to suppress the rise of the workers movements all over the country by the power of law. (2) This meeting of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union heartily supports the Amalgamation of the two unions into one to be henceforth known as the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. (3) This meeting strongly protests against the proposed introduction of 12 hours duties for two days every week, to bring the Geneva Convention into force and is of opinion that 12 hours duties even for a day is inhumane and nothing less than 8 hours a day with Sunday off will be acceptable. (4) This meeting heartily supports the resolutions and demands put forward by the Amalgamated Union and demands that the Agent should grant the same by the 2nd September as already stipulated by the deputation waited on him.

Madras.—The "Hindu's" Bangalore correspondent understands that the dispute between the Madras and Mysore Governments regarding the sharing of the Cauvery waters at the lower limit is to be referred to arbitration the two Governments being unable to come to a settlement.—A. P.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

The Egyptian Government's cotton crop report, which was issued on Friday, the 3rd inst., shows that there has been considerable increase in the area under Ashmouni cotton, and some increase in that under Sakellaridis and other varieties compared with the previous season. The area under Sakellaridis is, however, decidedly smaller than in 1926-7. The following table shows the area under cultivation in feddans during the last three years:—

	1926-7	1927-8	1928-9
Sakellaridis	799,523	795,740	981,783
Ashmouni	768,111	599,139	667,474
Other varieties	170,538	121,310	136,445
Total	1,738,172	1,516,199	1,785,702

It will be seen that the total area under cultivation is much larger than last season; and only slightly below that of 1926-7, when the Government passed legislation restricting the acreage for the next three years to one-third of the cultivable area.

AMERICAN COTTON

CONFIDENCE REVIVING

NEW YORK, Aug. 29. Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable from New York as under:—
Poor crop report reviving bulls confidence.

MR. SIDHWA ON SEPARATION OF SIND

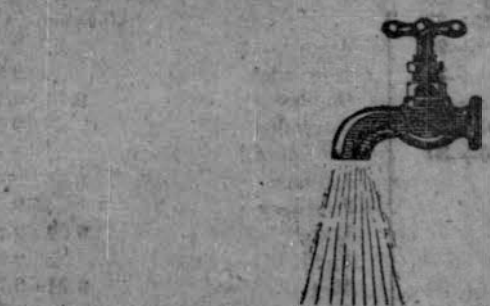
KARACHI, August 28. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, was interviewed by the Associated Press shortly before his leaving Karachi to attend the All Parties Conference. Asked whether the Parsi community would demand special representation for themselves, Mr. Sidhwa said he did not claim to speak on behalf of all Parsis in India, but he would certainly cite facts as they stood at present. Almost the entire Parsi population was confined to the Bombay Presidency, and the five Parsi members in the Bombay Council who were of different schools of thought, had unanimously voted that they did not want the Simon Commission. Like some Hindus and Mussalmans there would be some Parsis who would claim separate representation, but a large number of Parsis were taking a broader view. The Parsis, though in a very microscopic minority could have made out a very good case for special representation, owing to their great stakes in the country as regards political, industrial, social and educational enterprises, yet in view of the greater question of the freedom of India, they accepted the principle which their political 'gurus', Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozshah Mehta had preached viz., first for Indians and then for Parsis.

SEPARATION OF SIND

As to the question of the separation of Sind, Mr. Sidhwa stated that he was a separatist by conviction, and the financial figures that he was collecting and which would take some time for completion would prove that Sind could stand on its own legs. However, for the good of the whole of India, in spite of his conviction, if freedom was going to be obtained without Sind being separated, he would consider this a good instance where conviction could be sacrificed, and would give his vote against separation.—A. P.

CUPID TRIUMPHS AT LAST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29. An incident of dramatic interest was enacted in the court of the Sub-divisional Officer, Alipore, yesterday. A Mahomedan lad named Muzdin aged twelve and residing at Canning Town was charged before the Magistrate with having kidnapped a Mahomedan girl named Usmanessa Bibi aged ten. It was stated that the boy and the girl had been playmates from childhood and had been much attached to each other. Recently the girl was given away in marriage but she lost her husband soon afterwards. It was alleged that Muzdin then took the girl to his uncle's house at Baulpore, giving rise to the present case. When the case was called the Magistrate suggested to the parents of the youthful couple that the boy and the girl be allowed to marry. The suggestion was agreed to, and the two left the court room hand in hand, having obtained their parents' consent to their marriage.—V. P.



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BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Rovers Cup—B. R. A. vs. Royal War-
wicks, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 31.

Nali Purnima (Cocoon Day): Banks
closed.

Annual Sessions of the Mechanical En-
gineers' Association, Sir C. J. Hall,
Mayo Road, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 1.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward
mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup—Aryans (Calcutta) vs. Royal
Corps—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Post-War Ger-
many," University School of Econo-
mics, 6 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. V. S. Toro, Deputy Educational In-
spector for Bimal Instruction, Bombay,
will deliver a lecture (with lantern slides)
to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in
the N. D. Prabhu Seminar Hall, Bhai
Jivanji Lane, on "India's Place in the
World." Prof. V. G. Rao, will preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF
BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the
Society will be held in the rooms of the
B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall,
Bombay, on Wednesday, the 5th Septem-
ber, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). A paper will be read
on "The Buddhist origin of the worship
of the human Gauri adopted by modern
Hinduism in opposition to the worship of
heavenly deities prescribed by the Vedic
and Avestic Indo-Iranian religions," by
R. K. Dadachandji. Members and friends
are invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A meeting of the Committee appointed
at the youths' meeting held last week to
take measure to offer relief to the families
of the mill strikers will be held to-day
(Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the
premises of the Bombay Students' Bro-
therhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when
all members of the Committee are re-
quested to be present.

JOINT MILL STRIKE COMMITTEE.

The Joint Strike Committee, Bombay
has received the following donations in
aid of the fund started by it.

Already acknowledged Rs. 80,308/14/7.
Contribution from Ahmedabad Rs. 319;
Bombay Labour Organisation Fund Rs.
2,303; International Textile Labour Union,
sent by T. Shaw, through Mr. N. M. Jo-
shi Rs. 1,000; Multani Shikarpuri Associa-
tion, 100 bags of Rice, approximate value
Rs. 1,150; Total Rs. 85,071/14/7.

BECOME CONGRESS MEMBERS.

Mr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary
Hindustani Seva Dal, exhorts young per-
sons of India to become Congress mem-
bers. He asks them to remember the
following points for eligibility of a
Congress member:—

(1) You must be either 18 or above 18
years of age. (2) You must subscribe
to the creed of the Congress, which is:—
"The object of the Indian National Con-
gress is the attainment of Swarajya by
the people of India by all legitimate
and peaceful means."

(3) You must pay either four annas
while signing the creed or pay 2,000 yards
of yarn to the All-India Spinners' Asso-
ciation.

Only on fulfilling the above become a
Congress Member.

Organisers of the Hindustani Seva Dal
are busy enrolling Congress and Dal mem-
bers.

Help them by yourself becoming mem-
bers.

His Excellency the Governor of
Bombay attended a meeting of the
Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts' Association on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of
Bombay received the Nawab of Belha
at Government House, Ganeshkhind on
Tuesday.

Sir Victor Sassoon, Group Captain
R. P. Mills, Mr. Mrs. and Miss H. L.
Newman, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. F. A.
Hamilton, Colonel Amir Ahmed, Ma-
jor S. A. Rahman and Mr. M. Karamat
dined at Government House, Ganesh-
khind on Tuesday.

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BOMBAY-POONA TRAFFIC
DISORGANISED

SEQUEL TO DERAILMENT ON G. I. P. RY

The 10-30 passenger train from Poona
to Bombay met with an accident on
Tuesday night while approaching
Talegaon.

It appears that one of the steel stand-
ards which are now being erected in
connection with the electrification of the
main line of the G. I. P. Railway broke
away from the cement foundation and
fell across the track. The train ran in-
to this standard stretched, so the engine
and the front carriages were derailed.

The accident disorganised the traffic be-
tween Bombay and Poona. A new engine
had to be sent out from Lonavla to enable
the disabled train to continue its journey.
It was due to arrive at Victoria Terminus
at 6-30 on Wednesday morning, but it
actually reached Bombay at 1 p.m.

The accident held up other trains both
on the up and down lines, the Madras
Mail due in Bombay at 6-45 in the morning
not reaching Victoria Terminus
till 12-15 p.m. The trains which
left Bombay on Tuesday night for the
South-East were all held up en route,
with the result that no mails or newspapers
reached Poona until about 8-30 on
Wednesday morning.

The lines were made clear soon and the
trains are running to normal time.
Fortunately no one was injured, although
part of the train itself was derailed.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION THAR
PARKAR BRANCH

The following are extracts from report
on the working of the Blind Relief Associa-
tion, Thar Parkar (Sind) Branch, for
1927-28:—

The Blind Relief Association, Thar Parkar,
which was inaugurated in the year
1925 is presenting its 3rd Annual Report
for the year 1927-28. A brief account of
the object and methods employed is repeat-
ed from last year's report. The census re-
ports of the number of totally blind give
for India and also for the Bombay Presi-
dency, an incidence of 14 per 10,000 of
the population. But it has been found
on several occasions by actual counts of
the totally blind in certain areas that the
census figures are very defective. Generally
it is found that the figures are
two or three times too low.

In a count made by a Deputy Com-
missioner in the United Provinces over
90 totally blind per 10,000 of the popula-
tion were found. In this part of Sind the
figure is at least 40 per 10,000. All these
figures refer to the totally blind in both
eyes and do not include the large number
of partially blind and those whose efficien-
cy and happiness are greatly impaired by
seriously defective vision.

Much of the blindness can be cured or
relieved generally by surgical operations.
But owing to the ignorance or apathy of
the population or the lack of medical facili-
ties, many people in towns and villages
who could be given sight or some measure
of sight remain unrelieved. The object of
the Association is to find out all these
cases and afford medical relief. It is also
true that most blindness is preventable; in
other words if people who suffer from eye-
diseases which ultimately result in blind-
ness were medically treated in time, the
onset of blindness would be prevented. The
Association provides for this by inspection
of villages and provision of medical aid.

During the year Mr. C. G. Henderson,
I.C.S., Collector of Thar Parkar, remain-
ed at President, Capt. Bhat, the Medi-
cal Officer of the District, is the Chair-
man. During the absence of Mr. G. M.
Carter, Mr. Markides acted for some time
as Treasurer.

The total number of eye operations done
at the Civil Hospital (mostly by Capt. A.
R. Bhat) during the year was 207, and the
total number of eye patients was 1,727.

The work of the last three years in this
district appears to have very materially
reduced the number of cases requiring
operation; and there seem to remain in the
district very few cases of blind persons for
whom operation is necessary. Fresh cases
of course are continually occurring, and
therefore the touring and inspection work
of the Association continues to be neces-
sary. Owing to the Association's system
of registration of all cases and inspection
of the same there can now be in the dis-
trict hardly a man, woman or child who
has not been offered the opportunity of ob-
taining such relief as it is possible to give
him.

This being so, the Association has been
able to give considerable attention to work
in neighbouring districts. In fact, its
activities have now extended largely
over the whole of Eastern Sind.

It is the earnest desire of the Association
to build up a capital fund, the interest of
which shall allow the work to be carried
on permanently and we would appeal to
the philanthropic and generous public to
assist us in reaching this goal and in ex-
tending the work over the whole province
and improving and consolidating it. It
may be remarked that we are ever ready to
treat free of charge any patient from out-
side the district who would care to come
to Mirpurkhas for the purpose.

Further information and literature can
be had from the Chairman of the Civil Hos-
pital, Mirpurkhas, Sind. We will willingly
assist any who desire to start similar
work elsewhere.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR
WORKS.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company,
Limited report that the total attendance
at Jamshedpur Works on Tuesday, the
28th August 1928, was 8,351.

DR. GOUR'S BILL.

ARSI OPPOSITION

(By Firdoon K. Dadachandji.)

The public is aware that Sir Harising
Gour under the cloak of being a social re-
former, has levelled a direct attack against
Zoroastrianism. It is a matter of greatest
regret that at present moment when it is
necessary for all parties and communities
in India to combine, an attack on the reli-
gious belief of one conspicuous body is made
by a member of another community. In
1911 Mr. Bhupendragadh Basu came out
with his Civil Marriage Bill. It was also
a similar attack against the marriage cus-
toms of the Parsis. The Parsis have al-
ways insisted that they should be exclud-
ed for any Civil Marriage Act which may
be passed for the benefit of the entire
Hindu community or for the alleged ad-
vancement of any other community living
in India. The Parsis want to live and let
live. However this sentiment is not re-
cognised by the Hindu members of the
Legislative Assembly, which is quite clear
from the series of attempts made in 1911
and 1921-22 and in 1923 again by Sir Har-
sing Gour by the inclusion of Parsis in the
Special Civil Marriage Amendment Bill.
The Parsis have had their law of marriage
enacted as early as 1865. Prior to that
the same law existed as appears from the
records of the Supreme Court of Bombay.
The Parsis hold the marriage a sacrament
and not a civil contract. Therefore, Sec-
tion 3 of their Parsi Marriage and Divorce
Act 1865 requires that every Parsi mar-
riage should be celebrated by a Parsi
priest and should be accompanied by the
Ashirwad ceremony and it should be at-
tested by two witnesses. No Parsi upto
now has gone to the Legislative Assembly
to have this Act amended. No Parsi is
dissatisfied with this law as it exists. It
is true that some Parsis tried to introduce
conversion amongst Parsis in India, and
they fought out the well-known cause,
known as the Juddin case, before the
late Sir Dinshaw Davar and Mr. Justice
Beaman in the High Court of Bombay and
failed direly and miserably. It was em-
phatically declared then by the learned
Judges that the Parsis have held them-
selves since their advent into India, as
an exclusive community which declines to
convert members of other faiths. Sir Har-
sing Gour's legislation by the back-door,
which would destroy the effect of the de-
cision in that memorable case, which was
hailed as a signal victory for themselves,
by the Parsi community.

WHY IS PARSIS MARRIAGE A
SACRAMENT?

There are numerous reasons why the
Parsis have kept up their marriages by
Ashirwad. The Parsi Dasturs declared
their opinions in 1911 and in 1923, both
by public speeches, and by memorials and
writings. The life of a Parsi consists of
prayers and rituals, which are practically
required to be repeated year in and year
out. No Parsi Zoroastrian can offer his
prayers, whilst he is in the least touch of
contact with any non-Zoroastrian. No
prayers offered thus are considered to be
valid or effective. It is the first and funda-
mental belief of the Zoroastrianism that
all non-Parsi rituals either minor or major
can be a non-Zoroastrian be present, any
vessel touched by a non-Zoroastrian be-
comes unfit to be used in any of the rituals
and desecrates that ritual. It must be
cleaned carefully by a Zoroastrian ere it
can be again used. Most of the ceremo-
nies that are being celebrated are so sacra-
mental that no non-Zoroastrian is allowed to be
present thereat. No Parsi temple is allow-
ed to be entered by any non-Zoroastrian.
No marriage can take place on a carpet if
any non-Zoroastrian is seated on the same,
as that is considered to be an indirect touch.
At no funeral ceremony can a non-Zoro-
astrian be present, that would injure the
feelings of not only the members of the
family of the deceased, but every one of
the Parsi members present at the funeral.
It has never happened that a non-
Zoroastrian is allowed to look at the
corpse of the deceased person, once it has
been laid out on the last slab of stone or
whilst prayers are being said on the corpse,
which are considered to be final and most
essential for the welfare of the spirit of the
deceased. Imagine a husband and his
children being driven out of a wife's house,
whilst her Zoroastrian funeral ceremonies
are performed if such a thing was permis-
sible! For the third time Sir Harising
Gour has failed and neglected to exclude
the Zoroastrians from the application of
the Special Marriage Amendment Act.

He replied to Sir Hormasji Adenwalla
in 1922 that he being satisfied as to the
strength of the Parsi opinion against his
Amendment Bill would positively deny
them from the application of his Civil
Marriage Amendment Act.

After knowing fully well from various
memorials sent in 1922 signed by thousands
of Parsis with enclosures of previous me-
morials and full arguments, he has once
more sought to involve the Parsis in a
similar Amending Act, which he is now
putting forward. He naively alleges that
his act is permissive. So it was in 1922
and still the Parsis were excluded. He
once more pleads that the Act is permis-
sive only and not coercive. For this matter
of that it was so in 1911 and 1922 and
yet the Parsis were excluded from its scope
after admission of the cogency of their argu-
ment. Permissive indeed! But how would it
affect the Penal Code and the entire social
fabric of Parsis and the sanctity of their
lives! Laws are so closely interwoven and

the social fabric is so delicately balanced
that a blow at any of its fundamental wheel
would irretrievably ruin it.

HYBRIDISM THAT MUST FOLLOW.

I particularly enumerate some of the
numerous and endless confusions which will
arise legally and by way of religion leav-
ing aside the well known problem of avoid-
ance of a hybrid caste, which is known as
Eurasian. The Parsis claim to be Aryans
along with Hindus but many thousand years
have gone by and they claim that the two
races are not one. It seems to be the op-
inion of some most advanced scientists of the
day even of the West, that the evil qualities
of both races are inherited by the issues of
inter-marriages of races. The purity of the
race is a question entirely of each race it-
self.

PARSI RACE AFFINITY.

The Muslim residents of Persia claim af-
finity to the Parsis and very rightly too.
The present Muslim Iranians are mostly con-
verts from Zoroastrianism and there is hard-
ly any admixture either with Arab or Turk
blood. The Arabs left Persia in 2 or 3 cen-
turies after the conquest of Persia. They
were never regarded with favour in Persia.
The race which is akin therefore to the
Parsis is the Moslem Iranian race and not
the Hindu. Therefore the fore-fathers of the
Parsis, who landed in India justly de-
cided that there should be no intermixture
of blood with the Hindus.

WHY CONVERSIONS ARE TABOOED.

Another reason why the fore-fathers of
the Parsis declined to convert was that
there was likelihood of constant
breaches of peace. This appears plain as
day, from the bad blood, caused by the
Shudhi movement on the one hand and the
conversion movement by the Mahomedans
in India. Both parties are trying to con-
vert the members of the other community,
with the result that there are riots and
unheard of breaches of peace now in India.

CONFUSION OF LAW.

I have justified the wisdom of the
Parsis in following non-conversion in India.
I shall now turn to the confusion that
would arise by adopting or allowing Civil
Marriages amongst the Parsis. In the first
place, the law of Parsi Intestate Succession
makes a widow an heir to the husband,
and if she belongs to another race, after the
death of her Parsi husband, the prop-
erty would pass to her brother and sister
or the father or the mother or paternal
grand father or maternal grand mother and
so on. Thus the entire estate by the mar-
riage with a non-Parsi goes to another race.
The widow might remarry say, a Moslem
and the result is obvious. It was never
contemplated by the Parsi Intestate Suc-
cession Act that any non-Parsi should be-
come an heir to a Parsi. A close examina-
tion of the exhaustive records of the Law
Commissioners at the time will prove this
beyond doubt. The customs of the Parsi
community were very well known to those
Parsi patriots who formulated the Law for
the acceptance thereof by the British Legis-
lature of the time. It took a large number
of years to frame that piece of legislation,
which Sir Hari Sing Gour seeks to under-
mine. All marriages under the Civil Mar-
riage Act either by a male or female Zoro-
astrian with a non-Parsi Zoroastrian are
strictly prohibited.

Some of the learned Scholars of Avesta
in Europe like Dr. Martin Haug and Spie-
del have given it as their definite opinion,
that Parsis have not tolerated marriages
with any non-Zoroastrians either males
or females. Numerous quotations have been
given by the learned Dasturs of the Parsis,
which will prove to the hilt this conclusion
of Western savants. A little earnest study
will suffice for this purpose. I would ask
your readers to study the various arguments
advanced by the learned Dasturs at a pro-
test meeting against the Civil Marriage Act
held on the 19th instant by the Parsis at
the Alibhai Bungalow.

RELIGIOUS CONFUSION.

The reason for desecrating such marriages
would be that the religious rites and reli-
gious customs would be destroyed once for
all.

Dr. Gour can understand the argument
of Arjun in the Bhagwat Gita.

"In the destruction of a family, the
immortal family traditions persist, in the
destruction of tradition, lawlessness over-
comes the entire family. Thereupon the
women of the family become corrupt, and
thence arises caste confusion. This
confusion drageth into hell the slayers
of the family, for their ancestors fall,
deprived of rice balls and libations. By
these caste confusing misdeeds, the ever-
lasting caste customs and family customs
are abolished. The whole of the man
whose family customs are extinguished is
ever-lastingly in hell. Thus we hear."

I need only add that Parsis hold most
sacred and indispensable the prescribed
Zoroastrian ceremonies for the benefit of
their departed relations, friends and
benefactors and that rice cakes ('dairnas')
and other offerings are made to them in
manner singularly similar to the Hin-
dus.

(To Be Continued.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Washington—Cuba, Bolivia and Peru
have notified the State Department
their intention to adhere to the Kellogg
Pact.—Reuter.

It is announced that the first two of
the eight United States cruisers exceed-
ing ten thousand tons, at present con-
structing, will be launched in the Spring
of 1929 and be commissioned in July
1929.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINFLAX")

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1928.



Ramraj and Raghavendrarao do need a
cooling of the whole general atmosphere.

And I am sure you will all agree that
the "depression" should be lifted from
Bombay. There has been latterly far too
much of the "lowering of clouds" and
far too great a discharge of the waters
for anybody to feel comfortable.

Jupiter Pluvius has been very, very
kind and has been untrained in his
mercy. But this mercy of his has played
false to the Shakespearean conception of
it. There has been "no dropping gently
from heaven" about the whole business.
And I sent yesterday night a fervent
S.O.S. to Jupiter Pluvius and asked him
to direct his attentions elsewhere.

I notice that the tendency to become
"depressed" has become infectious. Even
one of those steel standards near Talegaon
which the G. I. P. Railway has erected
for the electrification of the Bombay-
Poona service became depressed. It cut
itself adrift from its moorings like a
wayward ship and made itself a nice bed
on the track. Result: no letters or news-
papers reached Poona until about 9 a.m.
on Wednesday.

I sympathise with the poor souls who
missed their "Bombay Chronicle." Dak
edition while sipping their morning tea.

There has been no peace for those who
signed the Peace Pact at Paris. Four me.

But the French "gendarmes" are a
polite, considerate lot. They escorted
the fair four to the Mayoralty and "de-
tained" them until the guests of M. le
President had finished their lunch, but
thoughtfully provided the "guests" they
had detained with "sandwiches, mineral
water and beer." Lunch at the expense
of the French Republic. Coup No. 2.

And now the fair four will be photo-
graphed and every Paris paper which
does not claim to be serious and digni-
fied, and none does except "Le Temps,"
will "write them up." Free public lunch
and publicity. What an original way to
celebrate the Peace Pact!

Mr. W. F. Richa, General Secretary of
the Road Improvement Association, de-
clared recently that there would have
been no road problem if Christopher
Wren's advice after the Great Fire had
been heeded.

But Wren gave the advice because of
and after the Great Fire. I do hope in
solving our own road problem, which I
understand a strong Committee has
tackled with a united front, there is no
idea that without great fires nothing can
be done to improve roads.

Doctor: "Do you suffer from giddiness,
madam?"

Patient (indignantly): "I would have
you know, Sir, that I am a married wo-
man and there's nothing giddy about
me."

There has been no peace for those who
signed the Peace Pact at Paris. Four me.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate Aug. 29.
To-day's Opening Rate 18.84
Difference 19.01
To-day's Closing Rate plus 17
Difference 18.72
Difference 19.12

Branch Expectation 350 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate Aug. 29.
To-day's Opening Rate 0.70
Difference 9.82
To-day's Closing Rate plus 12
Difference 9.91
Difference plus 21

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London Aug. 29.
Silver Ready 26 14
Higher 0 1 0
Silver Forward 27 0 0
Higher 0 1 0
Tone of Market—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Aug. 29.
1st Settlement 61 2 0
2nd Settlement 61 3 0

APPLICATION REJECTED.

POONA, Aug. 29.

Mr. Joshi, Joint Sub-Judge, to-day re-
jected with costs the application for tem-
porary injunction submitted by two coun-
sellors of the Poona Suburban Municipality
against the President and Chief Officer
of the Municipality testifying them from
proceeding with the business fixed for to-
day, including the President's resolution
to present a farewell address to the Gov-
ernor on the ground that the agenda had
not been published in a local vernacular
paper. The Court observed that there was
no reason why the word local should not
be construed in the strict and technical
manner and added that the defendant's
contention that "Dnyanprakash," a ver-
nacular paper, was not a local newspaper
in as much as it was not printed and
published within the local limits appeared
to be right. The agenda had been pub-
lished in the "Deccan Herald," published
within its limits.

"BARA WAFAT" CELEBRATION

BOMBAY MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL

The Mahomedans of Bombay celebrat-
ed Bara Wafat or the death anniversary
of Prophet Mahomed on Wednesday
when they suspended business, it being a
public holiday. The mosques in the city
were illuminated on Tuesday night and
"Mouloud Sharif" in praise of the holy
Prophet of Islam (on whom be peace)
was recited. The congregations were
large.

Particular significance attaches to this
year's celebration of Bara Wafat by the
whole Muslim world as the famous mos-
que—the Masjid-i-Aqsa—in Baitul-
Muqaddas (Palestine) had its repairs
completed and its opening ceremony per-
formed there on this day. Invitations
were issued to Mahomedans in Bombay,
and in Arabia to attend the ceremony on
this auspicious day as many had contrib-
uted to its fund. The dome was built
anew as also the pillars. The cost of the
repairs was estimated at 150,000 guineas
including the cost of repairs to the dome
of the mosque. Deputations were sent
to collect funds in Egypt, Hejaz, Iraq
and India in 1924. Indian Mussalmans
contributed 23,788 Egyptian guineas to
the fund. The total collections amount-
ed to 24,827 Egyptian guineas and the
repair work occupied seven years.

THEEBOR HANDICAP

CINQASEPT WINS THE RACE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Ebor Handicap run over one mile
six furlongs to-day resulted as follows:—
CINQASEPT 1
TOUREEN 2
POLYANTHUS 3

Starting prices: 15 to 2 against Cin-
qasept, 20 to 1 Toureen, 20 to 1 Polyant-
hus. Fourteen ran. Won by three-
quarters length. Neck separated second
from third.—Reuter's Special.

Godrej Bar Soap

Guaranteed free
from Animal Fat
and
Any other
injurious
impurities.

Godrej & P. Ltd.

Godrej Teel Oil

Enrol Now

for 1929 EXAMINATIONS in

Accountancy, Banking,
Company Management,
Secretarial Practice and
AuditingBest Staff,
Best Training,
Best Results.If in doubt, ask any
Commerce Student.Apply for free Prospectus
as to Courses, Fees, etc., at**Batliboi's**Accountancy Training Institute,
Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

Hand-Spun
TOWELS
Serviceable after bath Durable in wear
1 RILL STYLE WEAVING—

Quality.	Size Length Width Yards x inches	Price Each Rs. & p.
Bath Towel Small	11x28	0-13-0
" " Ordinary	11x28	1-0-0
" " Medium	11x28	1-2-6
" " Complete	11x28	1-7-0
Light weight Cheap	11x27	0-8-0
" Napkins Square	12x22	0-3-0

Up-country Orders V. P. P.
**ALL-INDIA SPINNESS
ASSOCIATION**
(Sales Dept.)
1. Princess Street, 2. Dadisheet
Agiari Lane, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1928.

TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM

The All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow has so far justified the most sanguine expectations of the country. It has adopted, with but one dissentient vote, Lala Lajpat Rai's resolution recording appreciation of the Nehru Report and offering general support to it. That the support is offered with but few minor reservations about details is amply borne out by the tenor of all the speeches on the resolution. For once the spirit of unity and patriotism triumphed over every petty sectional consideration. It was as if, like the leaders of the French Revolution spilt referred to by Mrs. Besant, the leaders of India of all parties and communities had taken a solemn oath that they would not separate until the country had achieved freedom.

The proceedings of the Conference were throughout conducted with an earnestness that was worthy of the occasion. In his welcome speech asking for "unqualified support" to the Nehru Report, the Maharaja of Mahmudabad, who had taken a leading part in bringing about the old Lucknow Pact, seemed determined to do no less on the present occasion. Dr. Ansari followed with a stirring speech wherein he pointed out that the Conference was an historic event, as being the first occasion in the annals of India when representatives of all schools of political thought had assembled to draw up the country's charter of liberty. "And when we see, in the back ground," he added, "the dark events of the last three years resulting in spasmodic and ineffective attempts to introduce some light into the wilderness of confused aims and objects in which we lost ourselves and of the complacent challenges that have been thrown at us... this Report becomes a doubly historic event." Lala Lajpat Rai, who moved the resolution supporting the Report, observed that the latter would be considered a great achievement even if it had done nothing more than achieve unanimity in insisting on Dominion Status as the minimum demand and joint electoralities. As a prominent leader of the Hindu Mahasabha he took up a thoroughly Nationalist attitude in giving his "unstinted praise" to the Report and appealed to one and all not to press any amendments to the proposed Constitution to the breaking point. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the doyen of the Hindu Sahabites, was once again, as at the Madras Congress, the apostle of unity. Declaring that "no better report was possible," he added: "From to-day Hindus and Muslims must not become champions of themselves but advocates of one another." And true to his precept he said: "If the Muslims want reservation for ten years, let them have it." Muslim representatives responded splendidly to the friendly gesture of the Hindu leaders. Amidst cheers Maulana Shaukat Ali, on behalf of the Khilafat Committee, gave his full support to the Report though he thought it was not "retaliatory" enough. Mr. M. C. Chagla, on behalf of the Muslim League supporting the resolution, hoped that, though the League at Calcutta had passed a reso-

lution which was materially different from the proposed Constitution, it would satisfy the Report at the next meeting. The resolution was also supported strongly by Mrs. Besant on behalf of the Home Rule League, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani on behalf of the Liberals and by Mr. Mukundbehari Lal on behalf of the "depressed" classes. It was no wonder that when the resolution was finally adopted and Pandit Motilal Nehru rose to thank the Conference, his voice was drowned in a tumult of applause and cries of "Bande Mataram." Nevertheless he contrived to pay playfully to Mr. Hasrat Mohani, who thought the Nehru Committee deserved small thanks: "I agree with you, but what are we two against so many?"

After the above resolution was adopted, Pandit Malaviya moved another to the effect that "without restricting the work of the parties advocating Independence, this Conference recommends the form of Government to be Responsible Government not lower than Dominion Status." In moving the resolution, Panditji, himself a Congressman who had voted for the Independence resolution, reconciled that resolution to the present one by stating that, though "every country should have complete independence as its goal, the Conference recommended Dominion Status as the next important step." He took care to add, however, that "we don't want any nonsense of progressive stages." In less striking but none the less effective terms, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, ex-member of the Madras Executive Council, stated that the people were "tired" of the system of stages, which, "if not suicidal, were huge obstacles in the administration of the country." Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was no less expressive when he described the present system of Central Government as "rotten." He doubted if provincial autonomy could be worth much with a totally or partially irresponsible executive at the top. A few Congressmen who interpreted the Congress resolution on Independence as if it were a regular declaration of Independence, thought Malaviya's resolution to be incompatible with the Congress position. They declared in a written statement submitted to the Conference "that they would dissociate themselves from this resolution 'in so far as it commits us to the acceptance of Dominion Status.' But the words 'without restricting the work of the parties advocating Independence' in Malaviya's resolution might have reassured these Congressmen that their acceptance of the resolution would not commit them to Dominion Status so as to preclude them from working for Independence. They, however, wisely decided not to vote against the resolution or to move an amendment to it. Their self-restraint is a token of the prevailing and almost compelling spirit of unity at the Conference. Thanks to that spirit, Malaviya's resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority. In short, the Conference has begun happily and we share Dr. Ansari's confidence that before dispersing it will have settled the remaining minor

differences between the different organisations and communities.

HUMANISE THE JAILS

The Administration Report of the Bombay Jail Department for the year 1927, like the earlier reports, contains a large mass of facts and figures about the routine work in the jails; but there is little in it to indicate a conscious pursuit of a policy of humanising the jails or of conducting them more as houses of correction than as dungeons for deterrent punishment. The report shows some conscience for juvenile offenders but seems little concerned about the need for and the methods of reforming adult convicts. Some half-hearted attempts have recently been made "for regular instruction to prisoners—usually on Sundays at nearly all the large prisons." But there is little progress in these attempts, which seem to be only a make-believe and a salve to the conscience. We do not see any reason why moral and simple technical instruction should not be given every day. Though report after report shows that nearly 90 per cent. of the prisoners are illiterate, the jail authorities do not seem to have realised that utter ignorance is a fruitful cause of crime and that regular useful instruction is sure to have a wholesome moral influence on the prisoners. Some simple manufactures are carried on in jails, but they seem to be designed exclusively for profit and little for their educative value. Practical education may, when necessary, be coupled with deterrent punishment; but to dispense with education altogether in the case of adults betrays gross ignorance of reformed methods of jail discipline. We much regret to find that flogging still persists in Bombay jails. That so many as 3,000 men repeatedly go back to jails as habitual offenders is a vote of censure on our jail methods.

The reclaiming of at least juvenile offenders is a more serious duty of Government. But Government have not yet done that duty. There is, indeed, a slight reduction in the number of juvenile prisoners. This is partly due to the enforcement in Bombay of the Children's Act. But the problem of juvenile offenders is far from being seriously tackled. We entirely endorse the remark in the report that until a Borstal Act is passed, young offenders above the Reformatory age cannot be adequately dealt with. At present such offenders are awarded short sentences which render them ineligible for admission to the Bhabhar Juvenile Jail and in any case they cannot get any instruction for a sufficiently long time. Such youths, therefore, says the report, "return to jail over and over again and many of them ultimately become hopeless recidivists." The report adds that a complete organisation for dealing with juvenile offenders should include (1) Children's Courts and Reformatories for those under 16 years, (2) a Borstal institution for the reformation of those between 16 and 21, and (3) a Juvenile Jail for special classes of youthful offenders. We trust that Government, even if they would not run all jails more or less on reformatory lines, would at least bring into existence the full organisation for juvenile offenders as recommended by the report.

SHIPS IN DISTRESS

The findings of the Marine Court of Inquiry held in connection with the sinking of the s.s. "Tukaram" and the circumstances attending the loss of the s.s. "Jayanti" and the Government resolution on these findings will make the public wonder why the precautionary policy, suggested in the series of recommendations made by the Court and partially accepted by Government, has not been in vogue a long time. The safeguards to prevent damage to steamships and sailing vessels and the loss to human life and merchandise should have been made legally necessary years ago. Now at least the public is entitled to expect that the recommendation of the Court to ensure that priority should be given to weather telegrams from the Meteorological Office to the Port Office will be at once translated into practice. We would suggest that owners of steamers should be compelled to subscribe at a small cost for such telegrams. That every steamship should be provided with a wireless apparatus is a recommendation that we had suggested when commenting upon the disaster to these Konkani crafts the loss of which occasioned the inquiry. The Court makes the recommendation, but it is disquieting to find in the Government resolution the remark that "the question of the revision of rules now in force is still under the consideration of the Government of India. There should be no procrastination in arriving at a quick decision in matters of this kind, nor do we understand why it should be found difficult by Government to empower the Port Officer to prevent the sailing of steamers in foul weather without his express permission. What is required is close co-operation between the Weather Pundits, the Port Officers and the Steamer Companies, if accidents are to be prevented and it is the Government's duty to insist upon such co-operation.

INDIAN TRADE UNIONS IN DANGER
ONE-SIDED LEGISLATION.

(BY PARELWALA.)

The outline of the Trade Disputes Bill published recently leads one to believe that the Government of India are out to deal a crushing blow to the ever-growing labour movement in the country. The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government with Sir Stanley Reed as Chairman to enquire into the causes of industrial disputes and to suggest measures for settling them promptly had recommended, in view of the fact that the Government had no legal power to intervene in industrial disputes, that such powers should be acquired by passing an Industrial Disputes Act. A measure on the lines suggested by the Reed Committee was proposed to be introduced by the Government of Bombay, but when the Government of India were asked to sanction leave to introduce this measure, the latter Government replied that such a measure was required for the whole country and that it being not desirable that each province should have a separate legislation on the same subject of national importance the Government of India itself would bring forward a measure to deal with industrial disputes. It was rightly pointed out by the Government of India that a Trade Disputes Act should be an all-India measure. Since 1920 the question has been under discussion when the Central Government took the initiative in that matter. In that year the Government of India issued their first circular to Provincial Governments on the subject and it took them nearly four years to issue their second circular with a draft Bill. The Bill of which an outline has been recently published in the Press is a revised edition of that draft Bill. The revision seems to have been effected with a stronger prejudice against Labour.

ONE-SIDED MEASURE.

The Bill is totally one-sided. It is reactionary in spirit and lacks judicial balance. In the draft of 1924 there was a provision for panels of representatives of employers and employees on the Board of Inquiry, which has been omitted in the present Bill. The appointing authority has been given a free hand to make

appointments on both the Court of Inquiry and the Board of Conciliation. The provisions dealing with public utility services are conceived in the most illiberal spirit. That public utility services stand on a different footing in certain respects from the industries goes without saying. There must, however, be a limit to the differentiation and the interests of the persons employed in these services must be adequately safeguarded. Railways, postal department, telegraph, telephones, any industry which supplies light or water and any system of public conservancy are all included in the category of public utility services. Under the Bill it is made illegal for the monthly paid employees in these services to leave service without notice. The Bill provides that any person who being employed on monthly wages in a public utility service voluntarily withdraws from the duties of his office without permission or without having given to his employers one month's previous notice in writing shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50, or with both. Why a single individual withdrawing from the duties of his office without permission or without having given one month's previous notice should be liable to be thus punished is not clear. This has nothing to do with a strike. Even when there is no danger to life and security of the public the ignorant employee who fails to obtain leave or give a month's notice in writing may be sent to jail or fined, or both jailed and fined. This will be a weapon in the hands of the employers for flourishing in the face of their employees for the purpose of striking terror into their hearts. The Government ought to know that there are thousands of men engaged on monthly wages in public utility services who are illiterate and thus unable to give notices in writing. They have to depend upon others for that purpose. And moreover, the workmen are sacked without previous notice on the flimsiest grounds by the employers. There is, however, no provision in the Bill for the punishment (Continued on page 9.)

SELLING BY INSTALMENTS

CAN IT BE ADOPTED IN INDIA?

(BY EDWARD F. BRAYHAM.)

The idea of selling goods on a partial payment plan has been in practice since the days of Napoleon I. when the famine-stricken peasants—no longer able to meet their monthly accounts—arranged with the tradesmen to accept partial payments on the outstanding and agreed to pay the balance by instalments until the next harvest. Subsequently, the idea of hire purchase evolved in the United Kingdom whereby goods were hired at a monthly rental and on the liquidation of the entire value of the goods, the hirer became the owner. It was left to the Americans, however, to exploit and systematise this idea owing to the recent advance in mechanics and the modern interpretation of the word "necessity". Luxuries in Europe have become "absolute necessities" in America due to the more general adoption of mechanical contrivances which eliminates the tedious human element. Withal, it is a worthy means whereby so-called luxuries may be enjoyed while the longing and desire prevails.

VOGUE IN U. S. A.

Whether such a system is of any merit may be judged when we enquire into its scope, results and the methods by which it is financed in different countries. The first country where the instalment idea should be examined is the United States for it is there that the growth in its adoption has been most pronounced. It is said that 80 per cent. of the motor cars and trucks selling come under this plan, as high or still higher proportion of household effects are sold on similar terms, about 50 per cent. of the jewellery and clothing is bought on instalments and to this list may be added the widespread sale of office appliances. In the States the financing of these sales is of such magnitude that numerous re-discounting and financing corporations have come into being. The activities of these finance companies are not confined to accepting and discounting the instalment purchase agreements but also to provide accommodation to wholesalers and manufacturers who allow this credit facility to retailers. It must not be assumed that these finance companies advance the entire sum due on the collateral (hire-purchase agreement) but only about 50 per cent., the remainder being borne partly by the retailer or the seller, who in turn is probably receiving credit from his banker. In this way, the finance (Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Intriguing.

M. Litvinoff evidently imagines that he will place the representatives of the Powers which have been, through the academic convenience of the League of Nations, solemnly discussing for the last two years the question of reduction of armaments, in a false and ridiculous position, when he intimates to the League that the Soviet Government will no longer be inclined to have anything to do with this humbug. A special aspect of these hypocritical deliberations is the question of control of the manufacture of arms. A Special Commission discussed it last year only to adjourn for a second session. It is in this second session that the Soviet refuses to participate. M. Litvinoff reminds the League of the seamy treatment meted out by the Preparatory Disarmament Conference of that body to the Soviet proposals regarding disarmament. M. Litvinoff's protest is effective but it is not likely to disturb the Geneva Pandits.

Firm and Tacitful.

The Nanking Government's reply to the Japanese Note which warned China that Japan would not consent to the abrogation of old treaties is firm and tacitful. The language of the reply indicates that the Nanking Government, conscious that it has the support of the Hankow and Canton Government in its foreign policy, is determined not to be bullied into a weakening of the stand it has taken in regard to the revision of treaties with foreign Powers. The reply to Japan welcomes Japan's change of attitude so far that she has consented to a new Sino-Japanese Commercial Agreement, but it insists that on no account can China consent to the Japanese demand that the old treaty should be automatically extended. This firm attitude will be watched with keen interest, of course, by America and Britain. The latter particularly will find it necessary, however unwelcome the prospect to the 'Shanghai-landers,' of reconciling herself with the aspirations of a new and virile China.

Why should They Pay?

The people of India will deeply sympathise with the contention of the people of the Straits Settlements that they should not be asked to pay for the military ex-

penditure which the British Government propose to saddle upon the Colony on account of the addition to the garrison at Singapore consequent upon the building of the Singapore Naval Base. That Singapore was chosen by Whitehall as an important unit in Imperial Defence and that it was decided to fortify it strongly both as a naval and military centre of great strategic importance is rightly of no concern to the Colony. It is not for the defence of the Colony alone that this was done. Generally those that call the tune pay the piper, but the British Government call the tune in this case and demand that Singapore should pay the piper. Helpless and subject India finds that larger inroads are proposed to be made on her revenues for strengthening Britain's Empire defences and her heart goes out to Singapore in the latter's troubles.

Wrong Recommendation.

The Bombay Corporation has recommended to the Age of Consent Committee appointed by Government that the age of consent should be fixed at 18 against strangers and at 15 against husbands. We cannot understand why the Corporation would fix the age so low against husbands. The question was rightly discussed mainly on physiological grounds. And the Committee that reported on the question rightly observed that any age under 18 against strangers "is liable to result in irreparable damage to her (the girl's) future life." But do not the same physiological grounds apply against husbands? Or did the Corporation think that husbands had a vested right to do "irreparable damage" to their wives' health? Evidently our City Fathers have been misled by their Committee's reasoning that "it is not possible to ignore altogether the various religious and social customs prevailing in India." But they would have done well to remember that no Shastras fix any maximum age of consent against husbands and that hundreds of public meetings of women themselves have been held recently demanding that the age of consent even against husbands should be raised at least to 16 if not 18 years. Enlightened society is demanding that even the marriageable age of girls should be raised by legislation

to 16 years; and it is a pity that a body like the Bombay Corporation should thwart these efforts by fixing the age of consent against husbands so low as at 15 years.

Those Manufactured Committees.

Commenting on the appointment of the Bihar Council Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission, we observed that the Committee could not possibly have been appointed by a majority of elected members. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, ex-member of the Bihar Executive Council, makes the point quite clear in a press interview. He points out that out of the 69 elected members who took part in the voting as many as 44 were in favour of boycott and that the 25 who voted for the Commission included three European members and two Ministers. Similarly with regard to the appointment of the Bengal Council Committee, Mr. Sinha shows that, though 71 members voted for co-operation as against 50 for boycott, the former included no less than 41 non-elected members. What is true of Bengal and Bihar is equally true of other provinces which have appointed Simon Committees. In the face of these facts one cannot help agreeing with Mr. Sinha in his view that these are but "manufactured Committees." "Boycott is dead," cries the Anglo-Indian press. But boycott was never alive among official and non-official nominees of Government.

A Thought For The Day.

"With regard to these solemn pledges and promises (the Act of Parliament in 1833 to the effect that no native of British India shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office or employment in the Civil and Military service of the country, and the Proclamation of Queen Victoria to the same effect) both the Duke of Argyll and Sir Stafford Northcote, in the capacity of the Secretary of State for India, used the same words, namely, 'We have not fulfilled our duty or the promises and engagements which we have made.'"

—V. H. RUTHERFORD.

INDIA'S AGENT IN S. AFRICA

MR. SASTRI'S UNIQUE
ACHIEVEMENT"CAPE TIMES" ON THE IMPENDING
LOSS

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29. "The Cape Times" commenting on Mr. Sastri's retirement in the most sympathetic and appreciative terms regrets that Mr. Sastri is unable to remain longer, and points out at the same time that Mr. Sastri came for an year at considerable self-sacrifice and remained for further six months. The paper says he has accomplished certainly more than he promised, possibly more than he dared hope, and more than seemed humanly practicable at the time of the Cape Town agreement. After recording regret and a real sense of impending loss at Mr. Sastri's departure the "Times" expresses anxiety regarding his successor and says the continuance of Mr. Sastri's triumph in the person of his successor depends entirely on his successor's sharing his rare combination of qualities.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WISH.

The paper records that South Africa is flattered that the work of the Indian Agent seemed of such vital importance to the Government of India that the appointment was given to the very best man available. South Africa very strongly hopes that the Government of India will take the same view of the necessities of the case and show the same wisdom to-day as in 1927. It says, perhaps, it is too much to expect even the immense resources of India to produce two Sastris, but if she cannot keep the original one South Africa would wish for the successor as indistinguishable from him as possible. —Reuter.

CONDONATION SCHEME

MR. SASTRI ADVISES ACCEPTANCE BY
INDIANS

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29. Johannesburg. Interviewed last night Mr. Sastri said that by the acceptance of the condonation scheme, South African Indians would help to remove one of the greatest difficulties in the way of better understanding between themselves and Europeans and added that the problem was well on its way to solution. Mr. Sastri emphatically declared that his visit to South Africa had been worth while. "I am most agreeably surprised at the relationship between Europeans and Indians. My relations with the Union Government have been most satisfactory." —Reuter.

QUESTION OF TREATY
REVISIONJAPAN AGREEABLE TO NATIONALIST
GOVT'S REQUEST

LONDON, Aug. 29. Tokio.—The Japanese Government has decided to agree to the request of the Chinese Nationalist Government to open the question of treaty revision. —Reuter.

PROFITEERING IN TEA?

LADY MAYOR URGES REDUCTION
IN PRICES

LONDON, Aug. 28. The suggestion that in view of the statement that there are thirty million more pounds of tea now in Britain than a year ago, tea prices are too high was denied by the Director of one of the biggest packing houses in London. He said he did not know that there was any profiteering in the tea trade. Profit from tea was smaller than from any other domestic article. Before the markets broke early in the Spring, they were selling tea to the public at a price below that at which they could buy it.

Mrs. Drapper, Lady Mayor of Deptford who is a member of the Food Council, however, said that tea prices should be reduced. Otherwise she proposes to raise the question at the Council which has previously expressed the opinion that profits of the retail tea distributing companies might well form a subject of inquiry.

NO REDUCTION IN PRICES. (Later).—In connection with the suggestion of profiteering in tea, officials of three of the leading retail tea firms in London stated that there was no intention of making any reduction in prices. —Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

The All-Parties' Conference re-assembled at 12 to-day. The position this morning indicated that if Mussalmans insisted upon their amendments being pressed in the Conference, the representatives of the Hindu Mahasabha would submit counter-proposals which had already been formulated.

Practically no importance is attached here in responsible Hindu-Muslim quarters regarding the publicity of the Sind Committee's Report. Raja Sir Rampal Singh declared that the premature publication was unfortunate. He expressed the opinion that all these minor details could be adjusted once the Indian Commonwealth was established. Sindhis generally are rather jubilant.

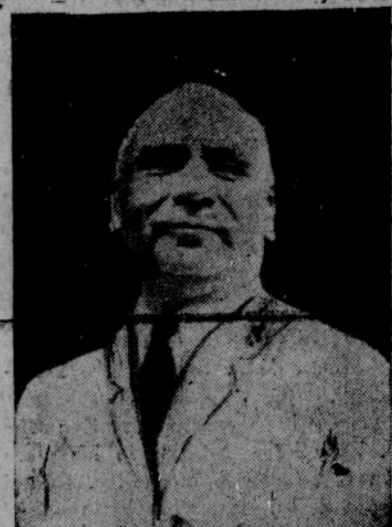
Although no information is available with regard to the programme of work for the day, it is definitely understood that resolutions dealing with the Indian States and redistribution of provinces would be discussed to-day.

UTKAL TO BE PROVINCE.

Representatives from Utkal, including Mr. B. Das and Mr. Nilkantha Das will urge the creation of Utkal as a Province. —A. P.

PROCEDURE EXPLAINED

Dr. Ansari explaining to-day's procedure said that the representatives present were not authorised to commit their respective organisations to any decisions that might be taken. There could thus be no voting by organisations as they were represented by unequal numbers of representatives. Individual voting would therefore be misleading. He therefore proposed that the procedure should be to ascertain the sense of the House by show of hands. It would, however, be open to any organisation through its spokesmen to signify its dissent and such



SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU who made a very powerful speech in support of Pandit Malaviya's resolution.

dissent would be duly recorded. The Conference then resumed discussion of Pandit Malaviya's resolution declaring that the form of Government to be established in India shall be responsible to the popular elected Legislative Body.

NOTHING SHORT OF
INDEPENDENCEDOMINION STATUS A COMMON
MEASURE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru strongly opposed the resolution in a long speech which was punctuated with cheers. The demand for Dominion Status, he declared, was arrived at as a common measure. The resolution was in contravention of the resolution of the Madras Congress. The safeguard in the resolution was illusory. "So far as I am concerned I do not want any Governors in the provinces." The signatories of the Nehru Report had thought that in the whole world only India and England existed. They had not taken into consideration international politics. The resolution was fatal to Indian interests.

Referring to Communists' activities in India Pandit Jawaharlal declared: "Those who thought that a few hundred Bolsheviks could win over the Indian masses did not know anything about India. On the question of complete independence, which was their decided goal they would not give in to anybody, any party or any Conference. (Hear, hear.)"

A STATEMENT.

Concluding Pandit Jawaharlal read a statement issued over the signatures of some Khilafat, Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Congress members including Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Lala Dunichand, Moulana Shadi Daudi, M.L.A., which declared that the Constitution of India could only be based on Full Independence. They felt the resolution before the Conference definitely committed those who supported it to Dominion Status. They were not prepared to accept this. They, however, had decided not to obstruct or hamper the work of the Conference, but they dissociated themselves from this particular resolution. "We propose to carry on such activity as we consider proper and

DECLARATION BY ALL-PARTIES'
CONFERENCE

"There is no half-way house between the present system and Full Dominion Status", Says Dr. Sapru.

LIBERTY TO WORK FOR
INDEPENDENCE.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

After five hours' discussion the All-Parties' Conference adopted the following resolution of Pandit Malaviya 'nem com': "Without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal is Complete Independence, this Conference declares that the form of Government to be established in India should be responsible, that is to say, a Government in which the Executive should be responsible to a popularly elected Legislature possessing full and plenary powers and that such form of Government shall in no event be lower than that of any self-governing Dominion." Moulana Hasrat Mohani moved an amendment objecting to the reference to Dominion Status, but it fell to the ground for want of a seconder. —A. P.

PT. MALAVIYA'S RESOLUTION
CARRIED

necessary in favour of complete independence."

M. HASRAT MOHANI AGAIN

Maulana Kifayatullah and Maulana Shafi Daudi supported Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Maulana Hasrat Mohani moved an amendment omitting the part relating to Dominion Status and wanted to substitute for it Full Responsible Government. He feared that if they asked for a Government on the lines of the Dominions it would bring all their paraphernalia in its trail which was certainly objectionable.

SUBHAS BABU AND SHUAIB
QURESHI.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose made his and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi's position as signatories of the report clear. He quoted from the report that the right of working for complete independence was not denied to them. Personally it was his bounden duty to give unequivocal support to full independence.

PT. KUNZRU.

Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru supporting the resolution stated that the Committee had acted with great wisdom on this point. Alluding to defensive arrangements in the future Constitution to which Pandit Jawaharlal had referred, Mr. Kunzru replied that the Imperial Conference of 1926 had already laid down that participation in war with the British was not compulsory unless the Dominion Parliament so decided.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S STATEMENT
RECOMMENDATION TO ALL-
PARTIES' CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

A statement over the signatures among others of Sir Ali Imam, Maharajah of Mahmudabad, Hon. Raja Nawab Ali, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. Tufail Ahmad, M.L.C. (U. P.), Mr. M. Ismail, M.L.C. (U. P.), Mr. Syed Jalil (Delhi), Chowdhury Khaliqzaman, Mr. Aziz, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Mahomed Naseem, Mr. Masud Ali, Mr. Nadi, Moulana Akram Khan, Mr. Yakub Arif and Dr. Kitchlew issued to-day says:—

"We, the undersigned members of the All-India Muslim League, including members of the Sub-Committee appointed by the League, present at Lucknow cordially welcome the Nehru Report as placing before the country a draft Constitution which in the main will receive the support and sanction of the two great communities in India. While supporting the reforms we beg to make the following recommendations which, while not in any way detracting from the general principle of the report and principles on which it is based, are intended to remove any apprehension as to their security that might still be lurking in the minds of members of our community. We also press these recommendations for the acceptance of the All-Parties' Conference on their own merits and on grounds, as well of well-recognised constitutional principles.

(1) We suggest that the recommendation about the separation of Sind, should be more clear and specific. It should be worded thus:—"Sindh should be separated as an administrative unit and that if a financial deficiency be discovered adequate measures should be adopted to make it up."

sired. It was not easy even to achieve Dominion Status under the present conditions as there was nothing to force the hands of those who held the power. Concluding Mr. Kunzru said that for upholding Indian dignity in foreign countries they must have a responsible Government.

DR. KITCHLEW.

Dr. Kitchlew subscribed to the sentiments of Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Subash Bose. He very much wished the All-Parties' Conference would adopt a Constitution based on Full Independence.

DR. ALAM OF THE PUNJAB.

Dr. Alam from the Punjab also opposed the motion and paid a glowing tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal remarking "If the father does not recommend Full Independence let the son do it and work for it." He emphatically maintained that if India deserved complete Independence there should be no demand for the reservation of seats for any community. "Either give up all silly talks of reservation or be content with Dominion Status."

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH

Sardar Sardul Singh offering his support on behalf of the Sikhs declared that if the constitutionalists failed, a few pis-

tols and a few bombs were quite sufficient for their purpose.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

PT. MALAVIYA'S REPLY

Summing up the debate Pandit Malaviya pointed out that he was not against complete Independence. If he stood for Dominion Status to-day it was because he was convinced that under the present conditions British connection was needed in the best interests of the country. The moment things changed he would certainly recommend complete Independence and bury the proposed Constitution in the bottom of the sea. They should have a clear conception of Dominion Status.

Mr. Zafar Ali:—Advise your moderate friends on this point.

Pt. Malaviya: Do you insult your countrymen who are standing by you to-day by calling them moderates. That man is a moderate who has balanced judgment and balanced wisdom.

The Pandit appealed to the Conference to adopt his resolution and thus declare India's right to freedom.

Mr. Hasrat Mohani's amendment was first put to vote, but declared thrown out because it was not even seconded.

The original motion was put and adopted 'nem cor.' amidst loud cheers.

Pt. Malaviya's resolution runs as follows:—

Without restricting the liberty of action of those political parties whose goal is Complete Independence, this Conference declares that the form of Government to be established in India should be responsible, that is to say, a Government in which the Executive should be responsible to a popularly elected Legislature possessing full and plenary powers, and that such form of Government shall in no event be lower



PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA whose resolution declaring India's right to freedom was unanimously passed by the Conference.

than that of any self-governing Dominion."

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS

The Conference dispersed at five leaving the contentious resolutions about the re-distribution of provinces, communal representation and Indian States for tomorrow when the meeting commences at ten. All the Punjab delegates Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs are holding Conference in camera this evening to arrive if possible at some unanimity. Most of the leaders are addressing public meetings on the Nehru Report, the Indian condition and foreign relations. —A. P.

THE LUCKNOW SPIRIT

DR. ANSARI IMMENSELY GRATIFIED

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

In a special interview to the Associated Press, Dr. Ansari said that he was immensely gratified at the spirit and atmosphere prevailing among the delegates to the Conference to-day, and he was hopeful that minor differences between the different organisations would satisfactorily be adjusted before the Conference finally dispersed.

With reference to the complaint of U. P. Muslims, expressed in a statement circulated in the Conference to-day, namely that "Dr. Ansari could not see his way to comply with their request to invite their representatives to attend the Conference to express the views of the majority of U. P. Muslims". Dr. Ansari said that he had invited representatives from the Muslim League, the Khilafat, Tanzeem and allied Muslim organisations from every part of India. So there could be no scope for a grievance. (Continued on next page.)

PEACE PACT DELEGATES

ENTERTAINED BY
PRESIDENT DOUMERGUE

SUFFRAGETTES' DEMONSTRATION

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Paris.—The inhabitants of Rambouillet formed a guard of honour to the Peace Pact delegates on their arrival at the chateau as guests at a luncheon given by President Doumergue. The harmony of the proceedings was threatened to be marred by a demonstration of suffragettes commissioned by the Committee for International Action and National Women's Party of United States (of which Viscountess Rhonda and the American Miss Doris Stevens are respectively, organisers) to present a petition asking the plenipotentiaries to support the pact for equal rights to men and women. Finding the entrance barred the delegation asked the gendarmes to hand to President Doumergue an address. Four women who were particularly insistent endeavoured to force their way into the chateau and were politely escorted to the Mayor's where they were detained for three and a half hours till President Doumergue's guests had departed. There was no damage done, however, for they were supplied lunch in the shape of sandwiches, mineral waters and beer.

Miss Stevens, interviewed by Reuter, stated that Viscountess Rhonda was not accompanied by the deputation to Rambouillet. The police tore up the Note which the deputation had asked them to convey to President Doumergue. A second attempt was made through a condege. The Note begged President Doumergue to permit the guests to come out for ten minutes to hear the women's request. Miss Stevens expressed the opinion that anyone was entitled to petition the President of any Republic, and emphasised that this was all that the women wished to do. —Reuter.

WILL U. S. SENATE RATIFY PACT?

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Washington.—Although Mr. Kellogg in Paris declined to forecast the Senate's attitude with regard to the Pact, it is generally expected here that the Senate will ratify it with a safe majority if no political storm breaks. Presidential election will have been over when the Pact comes before the Senate which will remove it from partisan politics, and the fact that the Pact imposes no obligations on the United States other than renunciation of war is likely to induce the Senate to ratify it. —Reuter's Special.

MESSRS. KELLOGG AND COSGRAVE
LEAVE FOR HAVRE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Paris. Mr. Kellogg and President Cosgrave have left by special train for Havre where they will embark on the United States cruiser Detroit for Ireland. Mr. Kellogg is returning. President Cosgrave's visit to the United States earlier in the year. —Reuter.

ALL-INDIA BAZAR AND
EXHIBITIONSCOPE FOR DEVELOPING INDIAN
INDUSTRIES

POONA, Aug. 28.

The ceremony of opening the All-India Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition at Poona on Sunday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan was attended by a large number of distinguished officers and non-officials. Mr. S. R. Bhagwat the Chief Officer of the Poona City Municipality made a speech welcoming the visitors.

Mr. Pradhan dwelt upon the possibilities and scope for the development of Indian industries. The Secretary of the Exhibition Committee then gave an account of the exhibits and exhibitors. The Exhibition and bazaar will remain open for over a month. —A. P.

LOCAL BODIES AND LEGAL
PRACTITIONERS

PUNJAB GOVT'S PROPOSED MOVE

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

It is understood that the Punjab Government contemplates changing both the District Boards Act and the Municipalities Act in order to provide that the Local Government may after hearing a member of a local body remove him from membership if he being a legal practitioner appears in any case in which a local body is or has been concerned or appears for any person in which criminal proceedings have been instituted by a local body against such person. According to the Punjab Government some scandal has been caused in the past by legal practitioners who were members of the local bodies appearing on behalf of persons suing the local body or being presented by the local body and it is felt that a legal practitioner who wishes to take up such cases should not remain a member of the local body and Government is empowered to remove such member. Similar provision, it is pointed out, exists in the Cantonment Act of 1924. —A. P.

REPUDIATING LEAGUE S SOLEMN COVENANT RIGHT OF SELFDEFENCE

PACT OF PEACE OR A SWEEPING MENACE?

H. N. Brailsford, writes in "New Leader." Not much remained of the grandiose idealism of the American Treaty for the renunciation of war after Mr. Kellogg had circulated his own official interpretation of its meaning. It was rash of him to proclaim the unqualified right of the Sovereign State to go to war in self-defence, but when he went on to declare that every State is the sole judge of the circumstances in which it may avail itself of this right, one asked in bewilderment what precisely he had summoned us to renounce. No modern Power was ever a confessed and open aggressor. It is of our neighbour's measure of self-defence that all of us go in fear. We build our ships and devise our alliances to defend ourselves from our neighbours' self-defence. One had imagined that this ambitious American was promoting a pacific revolution. What he has done is to set his seal on things as they are.

One cannot, however, was so lightly over Sir Austen Chamberlain's ready acceptance of this American reading of the right of self-defence. An American statesman has the right, if he so chooses, to assert this doctrine of international anarchy. But Sir Austen Chamberlain speaks for a country which is a member of the League of Nations.

THE SOVEREIGN STATE.

The League means nothing, unless it has limited this old-world right. For a member of the League to say, as he does, that "each State alone is competent to decide when circumstances necessitate recourse to war for that purpose," (i.e., for self-defence) is to repudiate half the articles of the Covenant. From first to last it has one evident purpose—to restrict, if not to end entirely, the tradition that Sovereign States are responsible only to themselves. The League Treaties do indeed contain a dangerous clause which seems to accept the view of the French that they may instantly resort to armed "defensive" action if Germany should violate the demilitarised zone of the Rhineland. But even in such cases it is laid down that the Council of the League shall at once decide whether an aggression has been committed, and whether France finds herself in a condition of legitimate self-defence.

This is not mere theory. When Greece alleged that the Bulgarians had violated their territory and on this pretext invaded Bulgaria, the League insisted on examining the plea of self-defence. So far from accepting Sir Austen's doctrine that each State alone is competent to decide when circumstances necessitate a war of self-defence, it sent a Commission to investigate the circumstances. The Commission, as it happened, found that the "facts" on which the Greeks relied were purely imaginary, and the League compelled them to pay damages for exceeding their rights of self-defence. The unlimited right of the Sovereign State to exercise its imagination in the invention of pretexts for self-defence died with the League's creation.

OUTSIDE THE PALE.

The other reservation in Sir Austen Chamberlain's Note of acceptance converts a pact of peace into a sweeping menace. With a deliberate vagueness, which must have sent a shudder through half Asia, he excepts "certain regions" from the meretricious of this Covenant. They are not named. We are only told that "their welfare and integrity constitute a special and vital interest for our peace and safety." The consequences of our irresponsible protection instincts may apparently be serious: for in respect of these regions we reserve our "freedom of action." In this context that phrase can have only one meaning. If in signing a treaty which renounces war as an instrument of national policy one reserves one's freedom of action in "certain regions," what one means is clearly that in those regions one is free to resort to war as an instrument of policy. One may be obliged (to use the clear-headed phrase in which Clausewitz defined war) to "impose one's will" upon them. That is, in fact, what protecting a region commonly has meant in history. If one is to protect it to any purpose, one has often to save it from itself. Which, one asks, are these regions? It may be that as in the case of the right of self-defence the British Empire "alone is competent" to define and enumerate them. Certainly they include Egypt, Mesopotamia and Palestine, possibly Afghanistan and Persia, probably at least the Yangtze provinces of China, and a Portuguese might feel legitimate anxiety. Events alone can fully reveal the varying depth of our concern for the "welfare and integrity" of these anonymous regions.

To test this interpretation one may examine the case of Egypt. We have indeed formally abandoned our "protectorate" over Egypt and recognised its status as an independent and Sovereign State. But of our concern for its "welfare and integrity" we have given numerous proofs. Twice in recent years we sent warships to Alexandria. On one of these occasions we occupied the Suez Canal. House of that conveniently-situated port. On one occasion at least we have addressed to its Government a plain ultimatum. In these and other ways we have exhibited that "freedom of action" for which in "certain regions" our Empire is famous. It has been our study to guard that freedom as jealously as we watch over the welfare of Egypt itself. That, no doubt is why we have felt obliged to bar her entry into the League of Nations. In plain words, we have reserved our right to say what we

an instrument of policy towards Egypt. We used this instrument to the extent of a threat (for nothing more was necessary) to impose a fine of \$500,000 upon her to extend our area of irrigation in the upper Nile Valley, and to terminate her share in the joint government of the Sudan. Sir Austen's Reservation is a plain advertisement to Egypt and the world that in this region the use of war (or, if you prefer the word, of force) is destined, at our own discretion, to continue.

THWARTING THE EGYPTIANS.

The event of last week serves to illustrate the curious and unpredictable ways in which our special concern for the welfare of such regions may work. Egypt has passed through a coup d'état. Its King has suspended his Constitution, dissolved both Houses of its Parliament, and intimated that at least three years will pass before they meet again. Throughout King Fuad's reign he has been on the worst of terms with the National Party founded by Zaghloul Pasha, which has behind it (as every election has proved) the overwhelming majority of an all-but unanimous people. That same Party has been, and still is, on the worst of terms with the British Occupation, and is the obstacle to the conclusion of such a Treaty defining British rights in Egypt as Downing Street desires. King Fuad, one must remember, is our nominee for the throne of Egypt. We deposed the old Khedive Abbas Hilmi, and on the death of his "immediate" successor chose from many candidates this Fuad the sixth son of the former Khedive Ismail.

An old and even romantic train of events led up to this coup d'état. It goes back to the escape from a private lunatic asylum in Kent of an Egyptian prince who, like most of the members of this royal house, had great possessions. The sequel was a hot struggle among the members of the royal house for the administration of his fortune, and the case went to the courts. Certain of the litigants hired the legal talent of three leaders of the Zaghloul Party, including one who afterwards became Premier, Nahas Pasha. These three Nationalist lawyers claimed as their fee, in the event of success, a formidable portion of the fees, and promised to use their political influence to have the case transferred from the special court which deals with the affairs of the royal house to an ordinary civil court. They have their excuses and explanations of this seemingly improper bargain; but they did, of course, resign their briefs when they took ministerial office. The documents were published the other day with much scandal: the Cabinet of Nahas Pasha broke up, and he was obliged to resign office, though he retained the leadership and (one must suppose) the confidence of his party.

KING FUAD'S MASTERS. He chose as Premier one Mahmoud Pasha, who is, if I remember rightly, a graduate of Oxford. He has swept aside both Parliament and Constitution. One trusts that the fortune of the afflicted gentleman from the Kentish institution will, under these new guarantees for justice, go to its rightful owner. However this may be it is likely that Downing Street will now get the Treaty it desires.

But if the people of Egypt should retain a prejudice in favour of elections, Parliaments, public meetings, a free Press, Constitutions and other ingredients of the Oriental conception of liberty, what is the force behind King Fuad? Presumably the force which puts him on his throne, and nominates the commander of the Egyptian Army—the force, in short, which enjoys "freedom of action" in this favoured "region."

RETIRED SUB-JUDGE ON TRIAL

CASE ADJOURNED TO SEPT. 10

THANA, Aug. 28.

On Saturday last Mr. Varerkar, the dramatist, was examined on behalf of the prosecution in the case that is going on before the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan in which Mr. N. G. Chafekar, the retired Sub-Judge stands charge under Section 500 I. P. C. at the instance of Mr. Javalkar of the Non-Brahmin Party. A charge under the section was framed by the Magistrate and the case stands adjourned to the 10th of September, when it is understood Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara will be in charge of the case for the defence, and cross-examine the prosecution witnesses.

Dera Ismail Khan.—The Deputy Commissioner has informed those who are preparing to disobey the alleged order closing the Mall Road that the road is under repair and it has been closed for Indians and Europeans alike and no racial distinction is meant. The organisers have therefore suspended the proposed Satyagraha.—A. P.

Lahore.—The Lahore Police have been provided with sunshades, umbrellas like the Calcutta police carried in a socket on policeman's belt supported by a double shoulder strap. For the first time policemen on point duty in the Mall were seen with these umbrellas yesterday.—A. P.

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION WANT OF APPRECIATION BY MUSLIMS

COL. STRONG'S ADVICE TO KATHIA WAR CONFERENCE

RAJKOT, Aug. 28.

Addressing the Educational Conference which concluded its session at Rajkot on August 26, Col. H. S. Strong, Acting Agent to the Governor General, Western India States Agency said:

"That Moslem education is at a very low ebb in Kathiawar is unfortunately a hard fact. The number of Mahomedans employed in our Agency service can be counted almost on the fingers of one hand. In the village schools generally the attendance of Mahomedan children is lamentably small. There seems to be among the poorer classes of your community a disinclination to send their children to school, and a thorough want of appreciation of the importance of education. The task of bringing home the advantages of education to people of this type is, no doubt, a very difficult one, and it will require energetic handling. I would however, presume to suggest that your task might be appreciably lightened if the large number of delegates present to-day will return to their homes firmly determined to spread among their illiterate and more obstinate brethren the light that should radiate from this conference. They should not be content to go home and quietly await the next annual conference and hope for improvement without initiative; but they should one and all actively work as missionaries of education in their respective localities. The Moslem education society is the motive power which will slowly but surely move the machinery for the spread of education among your brethren, the component parts of the machinery, the educated and enlightened members of your community, must however actively function if the motive power is not to be wasted.—A. P.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER AT EDINBURG

PROPOSAL BEFORE ASSEMBLY FINANCE COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The Standing Finance Committee of the Assembly held the first sitting to-day under the chairmanship of Sir B. N. Mitra. Proposals for fresh expenditure brought forward by the Education Department were scrutinised Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Secretary of the Department explaining the schemes. It is understood that almost all proposals were sanctioned.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISER AT EDINBURG

Discussion centred round the proposal for making a permanent appointment of an Educational Adviser at Edinburgh to help the Indian students going there. It was decided to allow the appointment for one year and to ask the High Commissioner to submit a report as to the utility of the appointment.

The attendance at the meeting of the committee was fair. The absentees included Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. Birja, Choudhri Ismail Khan and Mahomed Ismail Khan.

It is understood that Khan Bahadur Muhammad Baidullah who was nominated to represent Madras Government in the Assembly last week has resigned.—A. P.

FUTURE ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL SERVICE

EXISTING RIGHTS OF INDIAN OFFICERS AFFECTED

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A., has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Assembly recommending to the Governor-General the immediate cancellation of the official communique dated May 10 regarding future organisation of the Medical Service. The resolution says the communique is a direct violation of the Queen's proclamation and is highly prejudicial to the existing rights of Indian officers in the services owing to reservation of important civil posts in each province exclusively for European officers of the L.M.S. though Indian officers with ability and experience and seniority are available to fill such posts.

It is also recommended the creation of an independent Civil Medical Service by open competitive examination both in India and England, opportunity being given to the existing Members of the Civil Side of the Indian Medical Service and of the provincial medical services to join the new service, the existing rights of members being fully preserved.—A. P.

Dacca.—Sir Stanley Jackson, Governor of Bengal, received on Tuesday a deputation from the Namasudra Association of the Dacca Division.—A. P.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

(Continued from previous page.)
vance from minor provincial organisations.—A. P.

INDIA'S UNITED DEMAND

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU'S SPEECH

Before the Conference adjourned on Tuesday, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru supported Pandit Malaviya's resolution.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, said that Indians generally made no distinction between Dominion Status and full Responsible Government. Jurists might know what the exact line of distinction was, but so far as they were concerned, it was not of vital importance. What India wanted was that form of Government which existed in Canada, Australia or South Africa. That was India's united demand which he was certain the excellent Simon Commission would totally ignore. That body would not much care to invite representative Indian views. They would be content to receive memorials from interested persons or bodies who would draw up schemes for the Commissions' special benefit—schemes which could not be made public even in their own country. He did not know what exactly such memorialists wanted, but he knew for certain there was no half way house between the present system and full Dominion Status. Even the most charitably disposed critic could not claim that the present system had produced happy results.

WEAKNESS OF CENTRAL GOVT.

The Central Government was so weak, so absolutely devoid of following that it had always to depend upon one clique or other for support. The choice was either to scrap the reforms and abolish the elected majority or to accede to this demand for responsible Self-Government. Because some Provincial Councils had now agreed to form committees to collaborate with the Simon Commission, some British politicians were going about in England with the story that the Assembly was a body full of obstructionists without any sense of realities and out of touch with mass opinions whereas provincial councillors were a more sober lot and more in touch with local opinion. This story was being circulated merely to discredit the members of the Assembly who were found to be not quite as pliable as some members of the provincial legislatures.

"ROTTEN SYSTEM"

Continuing, Sir Tej Bahadur said the country at large knew whether the country's elected section was representative of Indian opinion or not but this English view indicated how rotten the present system of Central Government was. It was doubtful whether provincial autonomy would be worth much with a totally or partially irresponsible executive at the helm of all the provinces. Sir Tej Bahadur referred to the fears expressed by Hasrat Mohani regarding the unitary system of Government and the relations with Indian States. He hoped that a responsible future Indian Government would be prepared to take the same risks with regard to relations with the States that the present bureaucratic Government was taking.

At this stage, Mr. Pattabhi Saramaiah rose to a point of order and said that the delegates had been given no time to send in amendments. Closure was, therefore, applied for and conceded by Sir Ali Imam who was in the chair (in the absence of Dr. Ansari). The move enabled the delegates and visitors to attend an "At Home" given by Raja Nawab Ali.—A. P.

"FOSTERING CLEAVAGE"

Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

"In the issue of Saturday of the 'Times of India' a report of a meeting of the R. I. M. Dock Workers appears in which false statements are made. As against the falsehood I have to state that Mr. F. J. Jinwalla, the president and Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, the General Secretary of the Union, are alive. They have been carrying on the work so long as they are both acting there, I as vice-president do not much meddle. However, whenever in that capacity my services have been needed I have as disinterestedly given as I have done elsewhere. The 'Times' is only fostering cleavage between the moderates and extremists and instilling a wrong belief in the public mind that the workers too are divided. As for accounts I may say that a labourer himself is a Treasurer and the Managing Committee is in full charge of the accounts.

As the 'Times of India' reporter in spite of my repeated warnings is carrying on a malignant propaganda, in future, wherever I am, I shall see to it that just as the police reporters and C. I. D. men have been successfully prevented by me from attending labour meetings this reporter is also warned from them.

LEFT LABOUR LEADERS

WILL THERE BE A GENERAL SWEEP?

A special cable to "Forward" says:—Writing on the activities of the alleged Bolshevik agents the Simla correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" said a week ago:—

"There is more efficient method dealing with the situation. If the Government of Madras and other local Governments were to arrest all known agitators and a large majority, well-known to the C.I.D. and if all Bolshevik agents in the country were seized and dealt with to the utmost limits of the law it would not be long before that strikes and sabotage ceased and difficulties and misunderstandings settled by negotiation."

To-day the text of the proposed Indian Public Safety Bill is published. Persistent belief in well-informed quarters is that there will be a general sweep of the Left Labour leaders.

Yesterday the Indian Chamber of Commerce organised an At Home. Mr. Mehta, the President, referred sincerely to the despatch sent by Indian correspondents to London papers who traced all troubles in India to Bolshevik activities. Mr. Mehta emphatically declared that the real cause was to be found in the Government's financial and economic policy and it was the Government's cynical indifference to India's industrial needs that accounted for the present chaos.

POONA MAYOR'S ELECTION

SUIT FILED FOR ALLEGED ILLEGALITY

POONA CITY, Aug. 28.

Mr. Raiguru, pleader, to-day filed a suit for a declaration that the meeting of the Poona City Municipality which elected the President last Friday was illegal and praying for an injunction to restrain the newly-elected President Mr. Manupkar from functioning as President. It has also been urged as a ground for the declaration that the circular announcing the meeting did not include the election of the Vice-President and the School Board. A. P.

"UNTOUCHABILITY & ORTHODOX BRAHMINS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In your to-day's issue, Mr. S. D. Chitambar has pointed out that the orthodox wing of the Brahmins are in no mood to allow the Mahar Mela to enter the Shanakawadi Hall.

These people have surely forgotten the real God. They have installed in his place the demon of monstrous inequality. Swami Vivekananda called this, "Kitchen-religion." Have they forgotten the teaching of the Gita? Lord Krishna says that "He is seated in the heart of all beings". By not allowing these untouchables to enter their so-called Pujah-halls, are they not asking the very God, who is seated in the heart of these untouchables, to stand outside? Is it a worship of God, or a mockery of it?

If they find that the untouchables are unclean and illiterate, is it not their duty, as real Brahmins, to bring them round? When they do not do their duty, what right have they to spurn these untouchables, under the specious plea of Brahmanhood? The duty of a Brahmin does not lie in Government offices and commercial firms. It is his duty to see to the spiritual welfare of the whole nation. Now a days they do not do this only "Kitchen-religion" is left. They preach in season and out of season the religion of "Don't touchism."

These people must know that the untouchables are also 'par excellent' human beings. If those arrogant and shameless orthodox people think that these untouchables are unclean and sinful, they must be told that they can be reformed. Let them not forget the following passage in the Gita:—

"Even if the most sinful worship me, with undivided heart, he too must be accepted as righteous, for he hath rightly resolved: 'I shall become dutiful and goeth to eternal peace, O Kaunteya, know thou for certain that my devotees perisheth never.'"

Raja Ram Mohan Roy strained every nerve to put an end to those 'satanic' Satia. In our own time, another great Son of India, Mahatma Gandhi, is trying his level best to vanquish the demon of Touchism. We can hear the toll of its death knell when the Nehru Constitution comes into force.—Yours etc.,

P. V. I.

Bombay Aug. 28.

WASHAWAY ON B.B. & C.I.R.V.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar wires under date 20th August:—The down-line at mile 111 between Dahanu Road and Udrada has been washed away, and single-line working has been introduced. Trains are likely to suffer slight detentions. There is restriction in the booking of passengers or goods. It is hoped that normal running will be resumed to-morrow.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The "New Empire" states that the ban on the film "Dawn" has been removed and that it will be shown on Saturday next.—A. P.

AN EARNEST AND HUMBLE APPEAL TO KANARA CATHOLICS

(By JOACHIM ALVA)

The Committee of the Kanara Catholic Association has called a special general meeting of the Association to register the decree it passed in the dark to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The efforts of some of us, to throw out the resolution in the Committee on the ground that it introduced controversial politics in an Association which hitherto strictly confined itself to social and economic matters, have failed and ended with our resignations from the Committee. Now it is a pure and simple matter of co-operation with the Simon Seven.

The eyes of all Bombay Catholics, are turned to the proceedings of the meeting which comes off to-day at the St. Ignatius' School Hall, Jacob Circle. It is extremely gratifying to observe that attempts made by a few to persuade the East Indian and Goan Catholic communities to offer their co-operation, were crushed at the outset. The Goans and East Indians have patriotically fallen in line with the other communities, and have thus amply manifested their courageous spirit in categorically refusing to be tempted by the crumbs thrown to them by the bureaucrats.

But an insignificant number amongst the Mangalorean Catholics want to betray their fellow-Catholics. They have rushed post-haste to mortgage their political future for a mess of pottage. The methods adopted by them have outraged public decency and startling revelations are expected to be made at to-day's meeting.

It now rests with the younger and patriotic members of the Mangalorean Catholic community to rise to the occasion and shatter the attempts of a discredited coterie. Let us not in the least be unnerved by the show of co-operation put up by the Councils which are packed by the bureaucracy. The intelligentsia of the country has condemned the Commission in unequivocal terms, and it would be a truism to state at this time of the day that the leaders, worth the name, have refused to have anything to do with the Commission. The boycott in a settled fact in spite of the Councils consenting to be degraded with Committees. The Catholics must, above all, draw inspiration from the magnificent example of the Parsis who have swerved not an inch from their grim determination to boycott the Commission. The political interests of the Catholics and the Parsis are absolutely identical, and there is no reason why we should not humbly follow their patriotic lead. No more words are necessary to commend this most humble and earnest appeal to the immediate acceptance of the Catholics. Shall we go down to posterity as traitors to the cause of the Motherland in their most critical period, and thus even court the chance of being ostracised from the honoured ranks of a Free India?

B. P. TELEGRAPH WORKMEN'S UNION.

There was a general Meeting of the above Union on the Presidency of Mr. B. D. Mistry, on Sunday in Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Shiksha Mandal, Shinde Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

- (1) Plea for Superior service to Telegraph Delivery peons of Bombay.
- (2) Half pay pension to Telegraph Delivery staff.
- (3) Those men who have not completed their service or in case of those who have been made unfit by the medical authorities may be paid their proportionate pension.
- (4) Two men from this Union to be sent to Simla with Messrs. J. M. Mehta and N. M. Joshi, and their expenses be met from the Union funds.
- (5) Protesting against the non-compliance of demands of the Telegraph Stores Staff at Securi.
- (6) Except Telegraph Delivery peons and Ensmen have been granted the necessary revision for which this Union urges upon Government to consider their case at an early date.
- (7) Revision of pay.

ANNASABH'S 'AT HOME' PARTY.

A splendid reception was given in honour of Messrs. D. S. Hamand A. S. Hamand and Dr. V. R. Bhaurath, the three Telugu youths who were privileged to receive brilliant distinction in their respective higher University Examinations by Mr. Annasabhai Retiwalla.

INDIA'S IMMEDIATE NEEDS PRIMARY EDUCATION MUST BE UNIVERSAL

SIR M. VISWESWARAYA'S
ADDRESS

The subject I have chosen for this afternoon's address is "The Country's Immediate Needs," and, in what I am going to say, I propose to lay special emphasis on the part education and engineering science have to play to meet those needs.

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION.
The questions I am about to refer to are of vital importance to the prosperity of this country. They comprise the training of the man power of the land and the development of its material resources. I shall deal first with the training of man power, that is, the subject of education. The three great needs in education at the present time are (1) universal primary education, (2) giving a vocational bias to all grades of education and (3) training leaders and entrepreneurs.

SPECIALISED EDUCATION.
In order to increase production, occupations and earning power and to raise the standard of living of the common people, a powerful industrial and commercial bias should be given to all the three grades of education—primary, secondary and university. Scientific and practical education is proceeding at a snail's pace in this country. Our present academic, ornamental type of education is quite unsuited for our immediate purpose and it should give place to more practical types without delay. We want men and women who can do things. To do, to accomplish, to get things done, is the key-note of the age. What would do most good to the student population is to give them scientific training in agriculture, industries and economics so as to make them skilled workers and producers.

TRAINING FOR BUSINESS PURSUITS

The country's future advance is dependent on our training a large number of competent engineers, chemists, organisers, administrators, and men of directing ability generally. We particularly want at this juncture leaders to organise the country's natural resources and help to equip its people for the practical pursuits of life. For the professions of government service, law, medicine, and teaching, we have sufficient, nay, a superabundance of, trained men. The supply of the engineering and scientific professions alone is restricted. Provision should be made to meet this deficiency, by giving the necessary vocational and other training of the highest standard in our technical and commercial colleges and universities, and also by deputing picked men for training abroad.

INDUSTRIES.

Next to education, if next at all, the greatest need of the day is the promotion of industries and industrial life. The livelihood of a people is derived from what they are able to produce. For over a century past we have been accustomed to neglect industries and increasing the pressure to a corresponding degree on agriculture. In the meanwhile wealth is accumulating in Western countries through their pursuit of manufacturing industries. It is computed that the United States of America has acquired from one-third to one-half the wealth of the world because that country does nearly half the manufacturing of the world.

There are three main groups of industries which affect our prosperity, namely, (1) textile, (2) chemicals, and (3) engineering. We have made some headway in the textile industry line particularly in Bombay. A small beginning is made also in chemical industries, but we are no where in the engineering industries, a class of enterprise which demands the highest technical skill for its successful pursuit and the profits from which are also proportionately high.

AGRICULTURE.

In this country, agriculture as a profession is distasteful to many at present because the holdings are small, profits are slender and employment is intermittent. Except during ploughing, sowing and reaping, our farmers in unirrigated tracts have much idle time on their hands. The actual number of days in the year required to cultivate dry crops is probably two months and as the work is not continuous, our cultivators keep up the presence of farm work throughout the year. The system of agriculture followed in many parts of the country is still of a primitive type. The farmers are too illiterate to understand the value of modern scientific methods and too poor and too unorganised to adopt improved practices. Agriculture needs to be enriched by the use of capital, scientific methods and sound commercial management; in other

words agriculture needs to be industrialised.

ELECTRICITY.

The use of electricity is spreading rapidly and through its agency motive power is freely utilised for domestic work, for communications, industries, pumping, etc. The latest development is electric farming. Electricity will soon be used for sowing and reaping as it is now done for lighting and industry. Superpower installations are being started, comprising a central power station situated at a water fall, or a centre with abundant supply of cheap fuel, and a net work of power lines conveying energy to numbers of towns and factories. The tendency is to create service systems to serve factories and homesteads over large geographical areas thereby distributing electric service far and wide to farming communities.

PRESENT DEPRESSING CONDITIONS.

The expenditure of a country on education is an indication of the policies of its Government. It is sometimes argued that there was no demand among the people for primary education and that if more engineers were trained there would not be enough occupations for them all. You will agree that a literate population will be in a better position to devise means of supporting themselves than the illiterate masses, and that technically trained men can create employment for themselves more easily than non-technical men.

The total expenditure on education in British India is about Rs. 23 crores while the United States of America with only one-third of our population spends Rs. 500 to 600 crores. Every effort should be made to find money for spreading education even if it meant raising public loans for the purpose. With 7 per cent of world's land area and 6 per cent of its population, the United States of America has 30 per cent of the world's wealth aggregate. The country is doing more than half the world's business in most industries. India which has 18 per cent of the world's population has less than 6 per cent of the world's goods. India is a debtor country, it has no industrial organization worth the name and its chief asset is the tremendous man power. But the man power being untrained can be put only to the lowest uses and has only a very limited market value. Industrial and economic progress has been hindered by the poverty of our educational system.

The country has immense forest and mining resources most of which are dead wealth. There is scope for transportation schemes and unlimited scope for establishing prosperous home industries. Developments in foreign trade, finance and shipping, etc., can follow only after home industries are firmly established.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES.

It cannot be too often reiterated that the problems of the coming time will be mainly economic. To put prosperity into the country, production of every kind should be stimulated, as far as possible, by the use of machinery, mechanical power, scientific inventions and mass production. Only the stupid need to do the mechanical work which can be ordinarily done by harnessing the natural forces and by machinery. The latest inventions and discoveries and the most approved commercial practices should be applied to problems of distribution and transport. The man power of the country should be trained for every avocation in life by a liberal, nay, prodigal, expenditure on education. The newest inventions such as the automobile, aeroplane, radio and cinema should become products of our own factories and the subjects of investigation in our own research laboratories. Private initiative should be given the fullest scope by removing every excuse for sterile routine.

BRITISH EUROPEAN FLYWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Aug. 28.

One of the few London's matches for world's title will be decided in the open air at Clapton Stadium, to-morrow, when the British European flyweight champion Johnny Hill meets the American newsboy Brown in a 15-rounds contest. This will be preceded by a fight between Baldock and Johnny Brown, also over 15-rounds, at eight stones, six pounds.—Reuter's Special.

SELLING BY INSTALMENTS

(Continued from page 6.)

companies are covered against exigencies and are in a position to re-discount their collateral and utilise its proceeds more remuneratively.

RISKS AND LOSSES.

The question of risks and losses that arises out of this issue is covered by the arrangement made prior to discounting. That is to say, whether the advance is made "with recourse" or "without recourse" to the seller. Statistics available from the States show that under the "without recourse" plan the losses are estimated at one per cent, whereas the liability of the financing company under the "with recourse" plan would naturally be even lower. With regard to the degree of liquidity of instalments—debts in the States it is computed that "if instalments sales stopped at any particular moment and the outstanding contracts were all liquidated in accordance with agreed terms, the aggregate debt would be reduced to 25 per cent. of the total value of the goods within three months and to 2 per cent. after the lapse of a year." The average instalment debt of the population in the United States is given as 20 dollars per capita.

In the face of these figures, it is reasonable to infer that the idea of selling by instalments may be conducted on very sound basis. The legal aspect of the instalment idea differs in the United States and in the United Kingdom. In the former country it is generally accepted that the article changing hands becomes the property of the buyer, the seller under the instalment agreement or the company financing the transaction retaining a lien over it; in Great Britain the article more commonly remains the property of the seller until the last instalment has been effected. Therefore the position of the prospective buyer to-day is in no wise better than say half a century ago when he hired the goods until its value was liquidated. A cause of greater grievances in English law which rather hinders the development of this business is the fact that "goods held under a hire purchase agreement may be subject to distraint for rent or seizure in bankruptcy proceedings." This naturally increases in no small measure the risks incurred by the British dealers hence a bill was promoted and moved for a second reading by Sir James Agg Gardner (Cheltenham) in order to "protect goods held under a hire purchase agreement and not yet paid for, against being seized by creditors of the hire purchaser. I resort to an excerpt of the Parliamentary report published recently." Sir James Agg Gardner enlarged upon the growth of the hire purchase system and the advantage afforded by it to the people of small means. He reminded the House that the Law of Distress Act (1908) provided relief to all owners of goods found on a debtor's premises except the hire trader, and in support of his plea that this invidious discrimination should be removed, he cited the words of Lord Russell who had said "I have long been of opinion and shall go to the grave with the conviction, that it is against common justice to take A's goods to satisfy B's debt." The bill, however, was ill-fated and was not passed into legislation. The financing of the hire purchase agreements varies greatly in the United Kingdom, attributable to the impediments placed by the law and the persistent conservatism of some English bankers.

HERE PURCHASE PLAN IN BRITAIN.

Some of the business particularly in motor cars, is financed by notes or bills accepted or made by the purchasers as collateral to the hire purchase agreements. The paper arising out of the transaction may then be negotiated with one of the few undertakings engaging in this type of business. The number of companies whose main concern is the financing of instalments sales by discounting facilities is very limited, though quite a few undertake some instalment business more or less as a side line. In addition, there are to be found in London, branches of American finance companies, which provide facilities in connection with sales of motors, pianos, and other substantial and fairly durable assets. It is impossible, even in the case of specialist companies, to say what are the usual terms of the transactions undertaken, but one of the most prominent statistician in London has estimated that "if new hire purchase business were suddenly to cease over 50 per cent. of the accommodation it had granted would be liquidated within six months, and almost the whole in twelve months." The amazing growth of the hire purchase plan in Great Britain may be gauged by the figures disclosed at the recent debate referred to above, in the House of Commons when it was stated that "50 per cent. of the furniture, 80 per cent. of pianos and gramophones, 70 per cent. of the cars sold in the country, 70 per cent. of the sewing machines and 10 per cent. of jewellery are bought by instalments." It was further estimated that there are 16,000,000 hire purchase agreements in existence in Great Britain.

An equally rapid growth of this idea is evinced throughout Europe. In Germany, the bankers render whole-hearted support to this scheme and the Central Government has encouraged the development of the instalment business directly by allowing the Rentenbank Kreditanstalt to finance sales of agricultural motor machinery. In France, Holland and Swi-

zerland this system has proved very successful.

SCOPE IN INDIA.

In India, such a system has also existed but under disguise. Here and in the Far East generally, credit is obtained by "signing" on the "chit." In the shops, sales are effected by a mere signature, goods delivered and a partial payment effected, the balance carried over and liquidated by monthly instalments. I am informed that almost all manufacturer's distributors of office appliances here grant hire purchase and this has resulted in a steady increase in sales. Doubtless, there exists much scope for the scientific adoption of this machinery in India. The abuse of "chits" East of Suez has been the line of least resistance and therefore no means has been introduced to organise the hire purchase idea on a commercial basis. Among wholesalers, this facility could be offered to the trade by practically all importers for it would prompt the retailers to hold a larger stock and his aim would be to turn this over fast in order to meet his monthly calls. In addition, this system could be introduced by the retailers of furniture, clothing, jewellery, musical goods, and all mechanical appliances. Professional men would also provide medical and dental treatment, legal advice, etc., on the instalment plan. The idea would be for the consumer and producer to work co-operatively, and a definite margin not exceeding 10 per cent. of the value of the service should be added; each transaction must be accompanied by two references. Apart from the general good such a system would bring about in India, it would be particularly helpful to the indigenous banks and insurance companies who have to invest their capital in low yielding gilt-edged securities. The general recognition and methodical adoption of this plan would provide a fresh field for money which lies idle or is slowly productive; moreover, the off-season trade depression would be checked. It would also encourage manufacturers of high priced commodities and bring these within the scope of more than that selected few. Generally, it would indicate an advance in the acquisition of mechanical services, which go to alleviate the work of human beings, and make life less a drudge and more worth while in the sense that man is a human being and not a beast of burden, the lack of which perspective strikes one so forcibly in this country.

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INDIAN TRADE UNIONS IN DANGER

(Continued from page 6.)

of the employer who discharges or dismisses his workmen without notice. This is obviously unjust and inequitable.

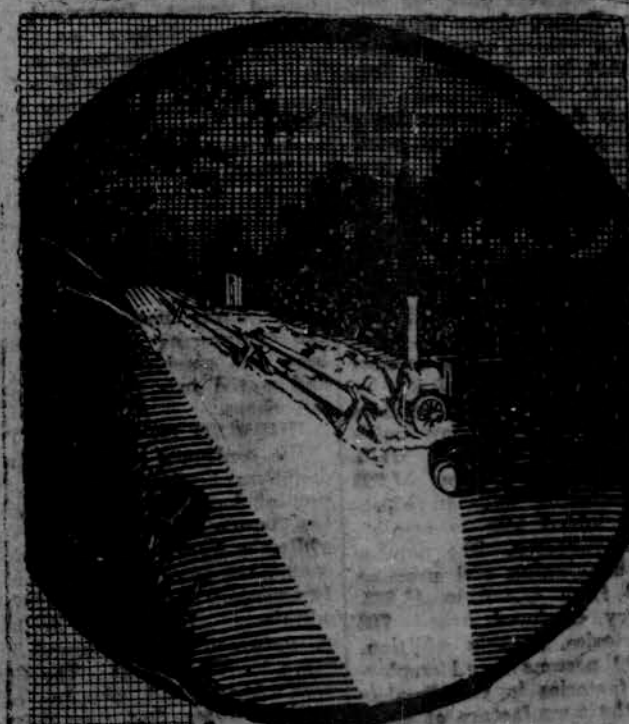
REACTIONARY PROPOSAL.

Under the Bill it is not obligatory on the Government to enquire into the grievances of the workers though the workers are not to go on strike without notice. The part of the Bill relating to sympathetic strikes is equally reactionary. Sympathetic strikes by workers not engaged in the same industry are made illegal, but the words "industry" and "trade" are not clearly defined. Strikes intended to "coerce" Government are also made illegal, but any attempt on the part of the workers to get their grievances redressed may be interpreted as an attempt to coerce Government. A dangerous weapon in the hands of the local bureaucrats, no doubt. The Bill is not even in consonance with the spirit of Indian Trade Unions Act.

The recent railway strikes in Bengal and Madras and the scavengers' strike at Calcutta and also the long-drawn dispute between the mill-agents and mill-workers in Bombay seem to have been on the Government's brain while framing this Bill. The English legislation of 1927 on the same subject also seems to have greatly influenced the mind of those who are responsible for the draft of the Bill in question. Violence on the part of strikers is punishable under the ordinary law and there is no need for a special legislation for that purpose. The English legislation of 1927 was inspired by the panic caused by the last general strike in England, but practically it has remained a dead letter. It is sure to be repealed in the near future. The legislation contemplated by the Government of India is also a panicky measure. The Government themselves have become nervous on account of the recent Labour troubles in this country and they want to jockey the general public into supporting this reactionary measure by pointing to the alleged Communist propaganda. If the Bill in question is passed it may drive the Communist movement underground and the legitimate Labour movement will be throttled, with the result that the faith of the rank and file of labour in the constitutional methods will be severely shaken. The reactionary portion of the Bill, therefore, must be opposed tooth and nail by all those who want the Labour movement in this country to progress along constitutional lines.

Trivandrum.—The durbar has requested the chairman of Changanassery Municipality to conduct a voting of Municipal voters regarding the introduction of local

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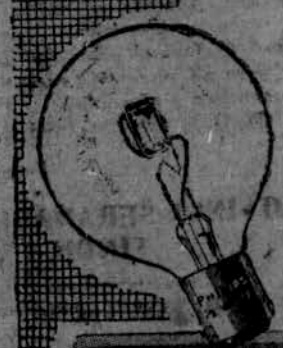
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FACTORIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

REPORT OF WORKING

DECREASE IN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EMPLOYED

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Annual Factory Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927 has been published. The Report shows that the number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act has increased from 1,522 to 1,536, a net increase of 14. This increase was mainly due to the erection of new ginning and pressing factories particularly in the area served by the Nira Canal and to the registration of a number of small factories employing about 20 persons.

The number of operatives employed shows little variation from the previous year. The total number employed in all industries was 3,81,868, as compared with 3,82,255 in the previous year. The number employed in cotton mills was 2,45,509 as compared with 2,45,122 in the previous year. Employees in the Bombay mills decreased from 1,48,254 to 1,45,005 while in Ahmedabad they increased from 57,723 to 59,716. The opening of mills in Khandesh and Sholapur added also to employment in the textile industry. The number of operatives in the ginning and pressing industry decreased from 47,457 to 46,535. The match industry employed over 763 persons in the factories, but, in addition, approximately 2,000 persons found employment outside the factories in the Bombay Suburban area in the manufacture of boxes with materials supplied by the factories. Women formed 20.9 per cent of the factory population and showed a slight decrease from the ratio of 21.2 per cent in the previous year. This decrease is due to diminished activity in the cotton ginning and pressing industry in which a relatively high proportion are employed. The total number of women employed was 80,155 of whom 34,571 were in Bombay and 45,584 in the mofussil. The total number of children employed in factories was 6,322 of which 164 were in Bombay and 6,158 in the mofussil. The number of child workers again showed a decrease as about 750 fewer children were employed during the year. The prosecutions instituted last year in Ahmedabad against the parents and guardians of children for allowing them to work in two factories appear to have had a beneficial result since no such case was detected during the year under report. Ten factories were prosecuted during the year for irregularities with respect to the employment of children and 14 convictions secured. Eight were also prosecuted for offences relating to the employment of women and 89 convictions resulted.

The Factory Department have devised a scheme for testing the age of children presenting themselves for examination before the Certifying Surgeons. Children presenting themselves for certification seldom possess birth certificates and the estimation of a child's age is largely a matter of opinion. It was considered some time ago that the standard of height and weight for assumed age adopted in Bombay was too severe. On the other hand in several areas it was thought that the standard was far too lax. Accordingly the Certifying Surgeons in Bombay and Ahmedabad were asked to obtain records of height and weight of school children from the same classes from which child labour is recruited and whose ages were definitely known. The result of their enquiries shows that children appear to grow 2" each year between the ages of 12 and 15 and to gain 5 lbs. in weight between 12 and 13 and 6-7 lbs. between 13 and 14. The following standard has been devised for the guidance of Certifying Surgeons throughout the Presidency.

Age	Height in Inches	Weight in lbs.
12	52"	56-1/2
13	54"	61-1/2
14	56"	67-1/2

The enquiry is the first of its kind in India and proved the original contention viz., that the Bombay standard was too high and mofussil standard often too low. An interesting result noted in the course of enquiry was that the physique of school children in Ahmedabad was superior to that in Bombay and that the physique of school children of the depressed classes in Ahmedabad is practically identical with that of the higher castes.

SANITATION.

There was a general improvement in sanitation due to the efforts of the Department and to more attention having been paid to the usually difficult problem of maintaining decent sanitary conditions with often a lack of the necessary facilities combined with ignorance and indifference on the part of the employees. In Ahmedabad a number of managers deserve credit for maintaining a fixed standard notwithstanding difficulties with sweepers and the absence of a water borne sewage disposal system in the greater portion of the mill area. An extension of the Municipal drainage in this City would be of immense benefit to the mills and would also enable them to dispose of their trade waste in a more satisfactory manner than at present.

During the year a greater advance in the provision of comfortable working conditions in textile factories has been made than in any previous year. Particularly has this been the case in Ahmedabad, where, in the Weaving department of mills, working conditions have been very trying.

WAGES AND STRIKES

Wages generally remained steady throughout the year. The most important strikes occurred in two Bombay mills controlled by a large firm of Managing Agents. An attempt was made to introduce the recommendations of the Tariff Board respecting an increase in efficiency as an alternative to a reduction in wages. In at least one of the mills every effort was made by the management to secure efficiency. The arrangements made benefited the employer and the employee alike, says the report. Working costs were reduced but the employees received better wages. The strikes, which lasted throughout August, ended in favour of the employers. The system was

extended to other mills under the same Agents but was, followed in the early part of this year by an unsuccessful strike in all their mills.

ACCIDENTS.

A steady advance in the fencing of machinery has been made, but there was an increase in the number of accidents. The figures show that there were, during the year, 1927, 59 fatal, 1169 serious and 3572 minor making a total of 4800 accidents against 49 fatal, 875 serious and 3940 minor, total 3984 accidents in 1926. This increase is however more apparent than real and is due to the operation of several causes. Improved reporting, increasing carelessness on the part of employers in the treatment of accidents and the extreme liberality of the railway companies in Bombay may be cited as the principal causes accounting for the increase in reported accidents. The railways in Bombay reported injuries to 2119 persons, i.e. nearly half the total, but of these only 257 were in any way connected with machinery and these were chiefly due to flying particles from emery wheels, lathes and the like.

The safety posters prepared for use in the engineering shops of railways have been well received and have been obtained and posted in a number of other engineering shops.

HOUSING OF A FACTORY HANDS.

The continued depression in industry has doubtless hindered activity in the provision of housing. In Ahmedabad, however, two Agents are erecting 450 suitable rooms, while the Agent of a Khandesh mill who had erected 89 quarters (89 one-roomed and 20 two-roomed) prior to 1927, has erected additional 75 quarters in blocks of six or seven on plans prepared by the Surveyor to Government. The Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, who has collected information states that over 3500 rooms have been built in the past by millowners. The greatest advance as regards the question of housing is however due to the Government of India in connexion with their factories for printing stamps and currency notes at Nasik Road where a new town housing nearly 3,000 persons has arisen.

In Bombay the chief development in recent years has been the Industrial Housing Scheme inaugurated by Government. Two hundred and seven chawls with 16524 rooms have been built. Out of 207 chawls built, 123 have been occupied.

WELFARE WORK.

The volume of welfare work undertaken by factories has shown little, if any, diminution. Practically all Bombay mills maintain dispensaries which are to be found in 30 of the Ahmedabad mills.

37 seven prosecutions were instituted against 46 factories by the full-time staff. They were all successful except one in which the manager absconded. Fines ranged from Re. 1 to Rs. 200 and totalled Rs. 4,125.

AGAINST SEPARATION OF SINDH

SIND HINDU ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

KARACHI, Aug. 28. The following telegram has been despatched to the President of the All Parties Conference at Lucknow by the President of the Sind Hindu Association:—"The Sind Hindu Association takes strong exception to an invitation having been issued by the Congress President to the inconspicuous National League of Hardi with 30 to 40 members while Associations like Sind Hindu Association, Sind Hindu Zamindar Association, Sind Sabha of Karachi have been ignored altogether. It expresses its indignation at the tactics of Swami Govindanand and his small group in misleading the outside public as to the real strength of the opposition to the separation of Sind, in continuing in office as President of the Congress Committee in spite of the fact that his term of office expired more than nine months ago, in declaring every election that does not suit him as invalid and in declaring even requisitions for a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee out of order on the most flimsy grounds.

REASONS AGAINST SEPARATION. The association reiterates its conviction that the separation of Sind will not only be a costly financial proposition but would seriously arrest the economic, educational and political development of Sind and deprive the people of Sind of many undeniable benefits of their association with the more advanced people of the Bombay Presidency. Moreover in the present phase of communal tension in Sind it will enlarge the area of communal conflict and embitter the relations between Hindus and Muslims.

AN APPEAL AND WARNING.

It warns the conference not to accept as true the baseless statement that Hindus of Sind have repeatedly asked for the separation of Sind in the past and wishes to emphasise the fact that Swami Govindanand and members of the National League or the so-called representatives of the Provincial Congress Committee represent nobody but themselves. It appeals to the Conference not to make Sind a pawn in the Hindu-Muslim pact and strongly supports the Jubbulpore resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha on Sind and the fundamental principles of the Swaraj constitution."—A. P.

GIFTS FOR YERAVDA & THANA

MENTAL HOSPITALS

Jerbanco E. Mistri, Convenor: Partialmentary sub-committee, Bombay Presidency Women's Council, writes:— I investigated the conditions of women and children in the Mental Hospitals at Yeravda and Thana in the capacity of the Convenor of the Parliamentary sub-committee (the aim and objects of which is to look after and

safeguard as far as possible the interests of women and children in the Presidency) of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. As the result, it was found that among other defects, there was an entire absence of facilities for providing outdoor recreation of any sort whatsoever for over 600 persons of both sexes. Many of these have been inside the four walls for years together. Among other measures undertaken to ameliorate their conditions, a sum of Rs. 4,401/- was very kindly collected from among my friends by Lady D. J. Tata.

Out of this sum of Rs. 4,401/- and Rs. 38,840 per cent interest on the sum, a 14 seater motor bus and ambulance combined, built according to special specifications, such as came folding side seats, loose cushions, padded roof etc., was presented to the Yeravda Hospital in the middle of June 1927, and 2 gramophones with 4 dozen records, 2 self-propelling invalid's wheeling chairs, 4 iron beds, 55 English, Gujarati, and Marathi novels, 30 sadras and 4 pyjamas (the latter two items for the use of the Parsi inmates recently transferred from Yeravda) were presented to the Phana Hospital. The Motor Bus is reported to be giving very good service.

The total expenditure amounts to Rs. 4,430-10-6.

I take the opportunity of offering most grateful thanks to Lady D.J. Tata, the donors, and Messrs. A. Heland & Co., for making a reduction in their original prices of Rs. 400/-, Messrs. the British Auto Repairs Ltd., for a reduction of Rs. 200/-, the Bombay Phone and General Agency, Messrs. N. Powell & Co., & Messrs. J. B. Karani & Sons book-sellers.

Besides the above, Messrs. J. B. Karani & Sons, book-sellers, gave for presentation to the Yeravda Hospital books and a framed picture of "Zarathustra" worth about Rs. 55/-.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CHARGES

"PROBABLY THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD"

"The Property Market" in the course of an article on Bombay Telephone charges, writes:—

Despite many attempts the Bombay Telephone Company Ltd. have hitherto failed to abolish the present Flat Rate system of charges in favour of the Message Rate schedule. The company, operating under a license from the Government of India whereby the maximum charge leviable per exchange line is limited to Rs. 350 per annum. The existing charges levied in Bombay for exchange lines are Rs. 390 per annum for a business connection and Rs. 210 for residences.

The revision sought to be introduced under the Message Rate schedule was to have been on the basis of a fixed rental of Rs. 12 per mensem per exchange line plus Re. 1 for every twelve calls made by the hirer. There was to be a slight reduction in favour of small users and a 5 per cent. discount for prompt payment. Let us see how this works out. Deducting the proposed monthly rent of Rs. 12 from the maximum existing charge which is equivalent to Rs. 25 p.c. there would be a remainder of Rs. 13 p.c. or the price of 156 calls in excess of 156 per month would, at the rate of twelve to the rupee (less 15 calls for the discount allowed), represent the additional cost per mensem of the new system to the business man. A school-boy in standard 4 would readily calculate mentally how soon the legal maximum charge of Rs. 350 per annum would thus be exceeded.

PROPER METHOD OF EXTENDING BUSINESS.

The first essential for any expansion of business is to 'reduce' prices to the customer. The Bombay Telephone Company have now started paying dividends again, having survived the initial heavy capital expenditure on their new automatic system, and their debentures are quoted at a premium. They have netted Rs. 20 lakhs profit in the last two years. So far so good. The way to increase their turnover is to meet the requirements of the non-phone public. Let a fair system of easy payments be devised for those who prefer it, and as business expands, let them remember to 'bring down' prices so that business may expand still further! The inevitable effect of raising prices is to restrict the use of the service provided.

"PROBABLY THE MOST EXPENSIVE IN THE WORLD."

Now let us compare Bombay with New York, Cape Town, London and Sydney, going down the scale in the order of relative cost of the telephone service provided in each of these capital towns. We have to thank the telephone authorities in these cities, who have courteously supplied us with their current schedules. Comparative charges are tabulated below, and we find that if Bombay is not the most expensive in the world only New York can run her close. The latter city has both the Flat and Message Rates in vogue. Where the former is applicable the annual rent is equivalent to £14-18s. against Bombay's £22-10s. i.e. Bombay is more than 50 per cent. dearer. Where the Message Rate is in force the New Yorker can enjoy about double the number of free calls proposed to be allowed to the Bombay subscriber under the new proposals. We are asked to bear in mind that Bombay is at a considerable dis-

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advantage in the matter of capital outlay as compared with New York, but what about relative working expenses? The land of the Stars and Stripes has a tremendous salary bill with its minimum wage of something in the neighbourhood of 6.00dols. a day! Yes, and what again about relative quality of service? We should be ruthless in our criticism if we took the cash equivalent of this factor into our computation.

It is necessary, however, that we make a few more comparisons before we leave this subject. The Bombay telephone service is from four to about seven times dearer than it is in Sydney, nearly three times dearer than London and well over double its counterpart in Cape Town!!! Two blocks don't make a white, so there is no justification for comparing our charges with New York. Why not try and be British at least and get closer to London?

"WORLD'S PROFITEERS IN BOMBAY"

Bombay is suffering from an epidemic of high prices. It looks as if the world's profiteers have been turned out of their own countries and are now taking shelter in this city. The Bombay landlord took the rent that was freely offered to him and was adjudged an unpardonable sinner for his greed. But others don't wait to be offered anything—they just help themselves to as much as they sometimes, though they can be checked in their onward march.

And here is the comparative statement of telephone charges referred to above:—
City. Rate per annum in £ Sterling.
Bombay £22-10 for a business line £15-15 for residential.
New York £14-18 for business from £9-18-3 to £11-15-6 for residential.
Sydney. From £3 to £5 per annum for business or for residential.
London. From £5-10 to £8 per annum according to whether inside or outside 10 mile radius from the city.

Cape Town. £9 for annum for business and £7 per annum for residential. This surely is an illuminating comparison and it tempts one to break into verse to the Telephone Co. Let us admit we use your instruments we regret we can do no other. But don't make 'us' your instruments or there'll be a mighty bother.

ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Edulji Feranjee Allbless Leper Home, Trombay, acknowledges the following donations received during June, July and August 1928:—

1 The Trustees Sir Ratan Tata Charities, Rs. 300-0-0; 2 The Agent General The Lloyd Trieste and Maritime Italian N. Cos. Rs. 200-0-0; 3 The Dampard Tapidas Charitable Fund, Rs. 175-0-0; 4 The District Local Board, B.S. District Rs. 100-0-0; 5 Nanabhai F. Mama Esq., B.A., LL.B., In Memory of deceased relatives Rs. 60-0-0; 6 The Treasurer, St. Isabels Association Kalbadevi Circle Rs. 45-0-0; 7 An Anonymous donor through S. D. Smith Esq., C.I.E., Rs. 41-7-0; 8 In Sacred Memory of Dr. Cowas Lalca, (19th anniversary), Rs. 30-0-0.
Total Rs. 951-7-0.

Trichinopoly.—Mr. Ramakrishna, a clerk in the Municipal Reading Room, was electrocuted while manipulating the switch board connecting the electric wires on Monday evening.—A. P.

4 REASONS—WHY?

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Very few bottles are now in Stock. Send your order immediately to—

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Syadpura Chawki Sheri,
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WHAT IS HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL?

GREAT NEED OF FUNDS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President, Hindustani Seva Dal, writes:

Every year during the sessions of the National Congress volunteers are enrolled to preserve order in that great assembly and to perform a hundred and one acts of social service. But the exigencies of the moment seldom permit the training of these volunteers to any large extent. There are also many other organisations of volunteers in various parts of India some affiliated to political organisations and others devoted to social work only. But with a few exceptions proper training is seldom given to them.

"During the Non-cooperation days large bodies of volunteers sprang up in their thousands in the cities and villages of India. Their purpose was chiefly to defy various orders passed by the British Government and to court jail. As is well-known, many thousands of these young men and women did go to jail and although the jails were filled to overflowing there was no lack of aspirants for the honour of entering them in the service of the country's cause. But with the suspension of some parts of the Non-cooperation programme, these organisations broke up. There had been no training and there was no cohesive force to keep them together.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

"It was felt by many that our old methods of enrolling volunteers were wasteful of energy and enthusiasm as the same process had to be repeated again and again without establishing any substantial results. The lack of proper training resulted in want of efficiency and still more so in the temporary volunteers forgetting very soon what little they had learnt. In spite of repeated attempts there were hardly any well-trained and disciplined body of men and women in the country. We had always laid stress on numbers and enthusiasm and not training and efficiency. But enthusiasm is often wasted unless controlled and properly directed and numbers are often a hindrance, unless they are disciplined and know how to co-operate with each other. With intelligent co-operation and discipline, two and two make more than four. Without co-operation two and two may cancel each other and may make zero.

It was, therefore, considered necessary to start a new All-India organisation with the object of giving this training and discipline and building up an efficient body of men and women for national service and whenever necessary for disciplined sacrifice for the attainment of Swaraj.

With a view to give effect to this proposal an All-India Volunteer Conference was held in Cochin in December, 1923, during the sessions of the Indian National Congress. Out of the deliberations of this Conference the Hindustani Seva Dal was born.

The Seva Dal was formed as an all-India organisation to "train, and organise the people of India for National Service and disciplined sacrifice with a view to the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means" and "to control and bring under uniform discipline all the existing volunteer organisations and to establish new ones whenever and wherever necessary". An All-India Board of twelve members was also elected to form the executive of the Dal.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

The Cochin Sessions of the National Congress welcomed the formation of the Dal and passed the following resolution in regard to it:—

"This Congress is of opinion that in order to train the people of India and make them effective instruments for the carrying out of the National work on the lines laid down by the Congress, it is necessary to have a trained and disciplined body of workers. This Congress, therefore, welcomes the movement for the formation of an All-India Volunteer Organisation and calls on the Working Committee to take all necessary steps to form such a body of trained workers in co-operation with the Organisers of the Movement and keep control and supervision over it while giving it freedom of internal management and administration."

The Seva Dal was thus a fully autonomous body but it was affiliated to the National Congress and in matters of general policy it followed the lead of the Congress.

The Seva Dal has since continued to function and annual Conferences have been held during the Congress Sessions. Many training camps have been organised where an attempt has been made to give a thorough training to groups of boys and young men. The Dal has full members, both men and women, associates and there is a junior section for boys and girls. Full courses of training and camp regulations have been issued.

OBJECT OF THE DAL.

The object of the Dal is to train as many men and women and boys and girls as possible without interfering with their ordinary occupations. This course of training can be taken advantage of in any city or rural area, wherever there is a group desirous of having it, in the evenings or at any other time. Students in schools or colleges can easily take a course without detriment to their studies. For the full training it is desirable, however, to go to a camp and live the life of a camp for at least two or three months. These camps can be arranged during vacation time or at any other time suitable to a group. The Seva Dal has already trained a body of instructors and it is always glad to lend the services of one of its instructors to any group desiring training.

The Seva Dal has in addition to an All-India Board, elected annually, Provincial Boards and District Boards. Provincial members can form themselves into groups of different sizes with special designations. The Dal works in co-operation with the Provincial Congress

with Youth Leagues or other organisations desiring its services for the training of their members.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The encouragement of Physical Culture is an important part of the Dal's activities. For this purpose an Academy of Physical Culture has been started at Bagalkot in Karnatak. The Academy is open to people from all parts of India. It is hoped as soon as funds are available to start similar academies in other parts of the country.

The Executive of the Seva Dal feels that the work which they have the honour to be charged with is of great importance. It is the essence of nation building, and though it may be laborious and slow, it is sure and must bear fruit. They confidently appeal, therefore, for the co-operation of all who are interested in increasing the efficiency of the Indian people and in training and organising them for national service. The work costs money. The greater the funds at the disposal of the Seva Dal the greater the service it can render to the country. Donations will therefore be welcomed and thankfully received.

The Headquarters of the Seva Dal are situated at Hubli in the Karnatak. Enquiries which will be gladly attended to and other communications should be addressed to the General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli (Karnatak).

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

WILL LUCKNOW CONFERENCE APPROVE OF IT?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 26.

The one all-absorbing activity in the Karnatak, to-day, is that of securing a separate province for the Karnatak. This movement originally took its cue from the Andhras ten years ago. Public meetings are held, resolutions are passed in local bodies, questions are asked in local bodies, questions are made to move resolutions in the provincial Councils to demand a separate province. A strong representation was made before the Nehru Committee and fortunately the Committee has made a recommendation to create a separate province for the Karnatak along with Sind. But the Committee has excluded from the jurisdiction of the proposed Karnatak province Nilgiri, Kollegal and Madakaira the Kannad-speaking tract in the Madras Presidency, on the ground that these parts are unconnected with the remaining Karnatak territory. Now meetings are held in all important places requesting the All-Parties' Conference to uphold the recommendation of the Nehru Committee and to create a separate Karnatak province including the above mentioned portions styled as the island tracts by the Nehru Committee. They argue that contiguity is not a necessary condition to incorporate a particular portion in a province. One language, one culture, one history and, above all, the will of the people should be sufficient enough for a people to come together. Besides, when the proposed Railway of the Mysore Government is completed, these so-called island tracts will have a direct connection with any part of the Karnatak. The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and the Karnatak Unification Sabha have just prepared a booklet to represent their case. The booklet covering about 150 pages is profusely illustrated with pictures and maps.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, one of the secretaries of the K. P. C. C. has personally gone to Lucknow, to put the case before the All-Parties' Conference. The Karnatak people are eagerly awaiting the decision of this Conference.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic League an athletic tournament will be held about the middle of September 1928. The events are open to all persons residing in the working area of the League, which is, all that portion lying between the G. I. P. main line and harbour branch line, north of Tilak road and extension; as well as to members of institutions holding membership of the league. Item No. 1 is open to all.

Adults:—1. 3 Miles running Race Open; 2. 2 Miles walking; 3. 1 Mile running Race; 4. 1.4 Mile running Race; 5. 100 Yards running Race; 6. Chaffy Race; 7. High Jump; 8. Long Jump; 9. Weight Lifting; 10. Putting the Shot; 11. Relay Race; 12. Tag-of-war. Boys under 16 Years—13. 440 Yards Race; 14. 220 Yards Race; 15. 100 Yards Race; 16. 3 Legged Race; 17. High Jump; 18. Long Jump; 19. Relay Race; 20. Hu-tu-tu. Boys under 12 Years—21. 220 Yards Race; 22. 100 Yards Race; 23. 50 Yards Race; 24. Musical Chairs. Girls under 18 Years—25. 100 Yards Race; 26. Polo-tu Race. Girls under 12 Years—27. 50 Yards Race; 28. Lemon and spoon race. Entrance fees will be 8 as. per head for the open events and 2 as. per head for the school and club events. Application for entry should be made in

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From the Secretary or Dr. P. V. Rangnathan, Matunga, who will also receive the applications for entry. Entries close on the 31st instant.

ALL-INDIA ART CRAFTS EXHIBITION

It is proposed to have an All-India Art Crafts Exhibition by the end of October 1928 under the auspices of the Arts and Crafts Association. The Exhibition is open to all competitors belonging to both sexes from any part of India. Each Exhibit is to be accompanied with an entry-form and A. 2 in cash or in stamps. The following are some of the sections opened for competitions. Prizes will be awarded in the shape of Cups, Medals, Presentation Articles, Books on Arts and Crafts and Certificates of merit:—(1) Oil Painting; (2) Water colour Painting; (3) Painting on Cloth; (4) Painting on Glass; (5) Embroidery; (6) Knitting; (7) Needle Work; (8) Crochet Work; (9) Leather Art Work; (10) Wax Models; (11) Paper Art and Crafts; (12) Crayon Work etc., etc.

Competitors are to intimate to the Secretary, Bombay Exhibition, the section they propose to enter into before 15th Sept. 1928.

The

Bombay Samachar

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BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 30 1928.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

REMEDY FOR COMMUNAL STRIFE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every reasonable person will admit that prevention of unemployment is not an impossibility if the workless were given the means to undertake any remunerative work, and it will also be admitted that it is neither pernicious nor an offence against society to create funds through the sporting spirit of the public to provide work for the unemployed.

Considering that India has a population of about three hundred and fifty millions, it is quite feasible to raise annually twenty million rupees by sale of one rupee lottery tickets, and allot 20 per cent. in prizes, 5 per cent. for advertisement and working expenses, and 75 per cent. for granting loans to the unemployed to undertake work in agriculture, farming, or cottage industries for the development of the country in the nation-building departments.

Grants allotted to workless individuals to be refunded by them, say, in course of three to five years, and the refunded amounts to form a Revolving Fund to be used for juvenile unemployment centres, making technical training a condition of the receipt of benefit by young persons under 18. Thus in a few years the money available for granting loans to provide work, will be manifold twenty millions.

Taking all the factors in India into consideration, we find for every 100 persons employed, there are three employed in superior posts, 26 skilled and 71 unskilled workers. In other words, for every crore of rupees which India could invest in agriculture, farming and cottage industries to aid rural reconstruction, there will be employment at so found for the educated classes of India, as well as for skilled and unskilled labour.

The scheme aims at well-being for every boy and girl that enters upon the battle of life; and for every workless man and woman the means to earn a living wage without any distinction of race or creed by providing the means for economic advancement, so as to give a feeling of security to all communities. It is the safest way out of our present national difficulties.

The circulation of capital through peaceful method by holding annual lotteries sponsored by an influential Committee for raising funds for the prevention of unemployment is no crank idea, but a careful considered and well-balanced scheme to create new wealth, without having to resort to Bolshevik redistribution of wealth.

In 1923 the scheme was submitted to the Government of India for sanction, as a constructive proposal sincerely to provide work for the unemployed in India. For obvious reasons Government suppressed the scheme vide their D 1770 P/1923 dated Simla 13th June 1923, and inundated India with workless men and women.

Government was aware that the real root cause of communal discord in India is due to unemployment among the masses, and by increasing the roll of the unemployed, it increases communal strife, and thereby enables Britain easily to keep India in bondage, aided by those vested interests and the other profiteers who are creating armies of unemployed in the land under the so-called retrenchment schemes in railways, mills, factories and firms, and by victimisation in strike areas, regardless of the starvation and suffering of the workless, with a view to facilitate the reduction of wages, and stabilise the poverty of the masses on a permanent basis.

Bearing in mind that a socially strong India would also be a much stronger political India, it rests with the political leaders to sponsor the scheme for the circulation of capital and thus mitigate the starving condition of the workless millions in India. Can you be surprised that such conditions will result in the most awful consequences?—Yours, etc.,

J. E. ROSAIR.

ANGLO-URDU MIDDLE SCHOOL SHOLAPUR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It seems there is something wrong in the state of Denmark. I mean the Education Department of this Presidency. In June last they started here an Anglo-Urdu school for the benefit specially of the Mahomedans of this District, whose mother-tongue is Urdu. They mean to run this middle school with a staff of three teachers, including the Headmaster. The Headmaster commenced work in time, but the other teachers were not sent here till the middle of July. Then all the other teachers began work in right earnest and carried on their duties well. But in the first week of August a dozen Mahomedan boys, from the mofussil, applied for admission without any success. They were told that there was no room for them. The local Mahomedans were sorry to see that even the school where instruction is given through medium of Urdu, and which is solely meant for them, did not admit their boys. Over and above this, the Deputy Educational Inspector, who is himself a Mahomedan, comes all the way from Poona, to strike off 8 names that were already on the rolls for a pretty long time. But he, as he gauged the Mahomedan feeling, properly went back without striking off the names. Representation after representation followed, but the Department stood adamant and removed 8 names from the register. Probably all the effect that the representation had was to move the authorities to show small mercy to the boys by admitting them to the Northcott High School. The Mahomedans do not agree with the Department in thinking it to be a mere transfer involving no hardship. They think their boys have been deprived of education through the medium of their mother-tongue in spite of the provision made by the Government at their requests and due to the incessant efforts of their M.L.C. They lament that the Government have taken away with one hand what they have given with the other. Excepting the consideration of the number-limit, there was nothing standing in the way of the Department allowing the boys to remain where they were. For, the subject has been threshed threadbare to show that the presence of the 8 boys could affect nothing but red-tape. Now there is something else that prevents the Department from retransferring boys to their Anglo-Urdu school—it is their prestige. It must be said to the credit of the local Muslim leaders that they have not allowed the remaining boys of Anglo-Urdu school to strike in sympathy with the 8 unfortunate school-fellows of theirs; nor have they up till now allowed any guardian to take legal steps against the authorities. The Education Department can very easily conciliate Muslims by readmitting the boys to their old fold, where Government budget has made sufficient provision for three classes. But the Department has set its heart upon a little saving. In view of the strong local feeling, the saving will prove worse than useless.—Yours, etc.,

THE MILL STRIKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, It was Lord Christ who said: "Father, forgive them; for they do not know what they do." This most excellent maxim can well be applied to our Labour leaders. These leaders by their obstinacy and want of a proper angle of vision are ruining India's premier industry. They are responsible for the ruin of many a poor family whose children are left starving in the streets. Their efforts to collect funds for those poor, illiterate and misguided mill-hands have met with a meagre response. But there is still one great calamity which they have invited and which will fall heavy on our poor agricultural land and that will be the flooding of our markets with foreign cloths. The surplus stock with our local mills is well-nigh exhausted and

it will be some time before our mills will be able to turn up enough supply. In the meantime, Lancashire and Japanese markets and also the products of American mills will prosper in India. The hard-earned money of our fellow-countrymen will find their way into the pockets of these foreigners. Attempts were made by our benign Government to seek a 'via media' but Messrs Joshi, Jhabyalla and Company in the exuberance of their early success have turned a deaf ear to the entreaties of our peace-makers. The four or five Labour leaders who have wrought this mischief are unconsciously inviting foreign goods in India's market. It is for the great nationalist leader Mr. Gandhi who should now intervene between the mill-hands and the mill-owners in order to prevent foreign industrial invasion. Yours, etc.,

3 Jubilee Road,
Poona, Aug. 28.

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA.

"PROPOSED B. C. I. RY. AUXILIARY ADVISORY COMMITTEE."

Mr. Hiralal M. Desai one of the Municipal Councillors of the Bandra Municipality, who had very recently moved a resolution on the Bandra Municipal Board, requesting the Agent of the B.C.I. Ry., to allocate one seat to a representative of the said Municipality on the Local Advisory Committee of the B.C.I. Ry., has submitted a new Scheme to the Agent for creating an Auxiliary Suburban Advisory Committee attached to the Local Advisory Committee of the B.C.I. Ry.

The underlying idea of creating such a body is to give increase comforts and conveniences to the steadily increasing suburban passengers of Bandra and south, whose legitimate grievances to-day are practically neglected; and in spite of the best efforts of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association the Railway Company has paid no attention.

The Scheme if adopted by the Ry. Co., will act as a Unifying force among different suburbs which to-day are like disintegrated links of a chain without a common binding force. This consists in the creation of a committee known as Auxiliary Suburban Advisory Committee whose President will be the Agent of the Railway there being nine members representing different suburbs from Bandra Municipalities or Notified Areas. Committee to be elected either by the millites or recognised Residents Association. The said Auxiliary committee will act as a branch of the Local Advisory Committee—the scope and function of the Auxiliary committee being restricted to suburban matters only. As Local Advisory Committee being a greater body which has to attend to questions of the whole line, suburban questions are too often overlooked, as a result of which passengers do not get adequate response in so far as their grievances are concerned.

The meeting of the Suburban Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association held on 25th August has decided to circulate the above scheme among different suburbs for eliciting opinion.

ABOLITION OF PADROADO

SAVANTWADI CATHOLICS' DEMAND

A general meeting of the Catholics of the Savantwadi State and Vengurla, Malwan and adjoining places, was held at the Bradley High School Hall, Thakurdwar, on Sunday last at 4 p.m. Prominent visitors from other communities were Messrs. John De Mello, H. Ferreira, J. B. C. Noronha, J. I. Pereira and John De Souza. Mr. Sebastian Fernandes was voted to the Chair. The Chairman in his introductory speech explained the objects of the meeting.

Mr. C. F. D'Souza, seconded by Mr. C. O. Fernandes, then moved the resolution thanking His Holiness the Pope for his wise decision in abolishing the Padroado Jurisdiction over certain British Territories and to request His Holiness the Pope to take into consideration the case of the Catholics of the Savantwadi State and Vengurla, Malwan and adjoining places, now under the Padroado Regime, and to transfer them to the Propaganda Fide.

A lively discussion ensued in which Messrs. C. Ferreira, P. F. Dantas, Sebastian D'Souza, Joaquim Dantas, B. S. Fernandes, C. O. D'Souza and J. I. Pereira took part.

The Resolution was then put to the vote and passed with acclamation. The next resolution was proposed by Mr.

J. D. De Souza and seconded by Mr. R. P. Dantas. The resolution urged the formation of an Association to work for the abolition of the Padroado. This was also carried with great enthusiasm.

Mr. R. P. Dantas then proposed and Mr. B. S. Fernandes seconded the appointment of the following Standing Committee—

Messrs. S. Fernandes (Chairman), C. Ferreira, C. F. D'Souza, B. S. Fernandes, and S. C. De Souza (Joint Hon. Secretaries) and D. J. D. De Souza Hon. Treasurer and R. P. Dantas, as Members.—C. C. Fernandes, Louis Fernandes, J. C. Rodrigues, R. J. D'Souza, G. Barreto, John D'Souza, R. S. D'Silva, D. L. Fernandes, Joaquim D'Silva.

This was also fully approved and passed. After a vote of thanks to the visitors and to Chairman were passed the meeting terminated.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA

The lecturer said that the first problem of Life Assurance was finding of sufficiently large number of passed men who could take up their right place in our Companies, and help the spread of Life Assurance business. The second problem was proper organisation of our Companies and the third was correct management of the finance because in case of Life Assurance the proper handling of funds was the most important factor. The lecturer further stated that what Indians should insist on was to see that all Life Assurance Companies who did business in India, whether indigenous or foreign, should be made if possible by legislation to invest their funds in India, at least as far as those accruing out of business done in India was concerned.

The President congratulated the students in the choice of Insurance profession they had made and said as a representative of a Foreign Insurance Company doing Life business in India that his Company had actually invested 2 crores of rupees in Indian Securities in India from the funds secured out of the premiums paid by Life Assurance business done in India.

BENAREES HINDU UNIVERSITY OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION.

A gathering of the Old Boys of the Benares Hindu University will be held during the coming Janmashtmi holidays (6th and 7th September 1928). Many important things like the representation of the Graduates of the B. H. U. on the University Bodies will be considered. Old Boys are requested to gather in large number on the occasion. They should inform the secretary of their coming and send their subscription of the Old Boys' Association (minimum Rs. 1/- per annum and Rs. 10 in a lump sum for becoming a life member). All the Old Boys of the B.H.U. are requested to inform the secretary of their present addresses.

In addition to the usual Janmashtmi Celebrations and entertainments like music, kathas, lectures and Jhankhis etc., a drama in the benacted on Sept. 6 at 8 p.m., and a hockey match will be played on Sept. 7 from 5.15 to 6 p.m.

Social Gathering from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. Tea party at 7.30 p.m.

B. L. ATREYA M. A.

Hon. Secretary,
B.H.U. Old Boys' Association.

24/8/28

Calcutta.—Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose and Mr. Justice Jack dismissed on Tuesday the appeals preferred by two young Bengalis named Swadesharanjan Das and Jatindranath Mookerjee, who were convicted and sentenced to 5 and 6 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively in connection with what is known as the Anargh political decoity case.—A. P.

Karachi.—A Municipal sweeper was asphyxiated on Monday night while working in a man-hole in connection with Karachi's new drainage extension scheme. Three others two coolies and one sweeper are now in the Civil Hospital in a critical condition from the effects of the foul sewer gases.—A. P.

"JINGOES, JUNKERS AND HYPOCRITES"

BRITISH SOCIALISTS EXPOSED

LALAJI'S SMASHING REPLY TO TOM JOHNSON

There is no mining of words in Lala Lajpat Rai's reply to the recent criticisms by Mr. Tom Johnson published in "The Englishman". Lala Lajpat Rai says: "Mr. Tom Johnson, M.P., who represents Dundee in the House of Commons, is a leading light of the British Labour Party. He is coming into prominence because he has a sharp tongue and an obtuse head. The London correspondent of 'The Englishman' has taken the trouble to cable to India that part of his review of 'The happy India' which is personally offensive to the author. Mr. Johnson is represented to have said that the belief that Swaraj or home rule will abolish poverty and illiteracy from India is a belief worthy of political infants. The remedy for India's ills he continues, is Socialism and not Self-Government."

THESE BRITISH "SOCIALISTS."

The leaders of the British Labour Party have lately started a definite campaign against Indian aspirations for political freedom under the plea that the rule of Indian Nationalists will be as bad for the workers as that of the British Bureaucracy. It is therefore immaterial in their eyes who rules. What matters is to save the Indian worker from the Indian capitalist. We know what is behind the minds of these British "Socialists." They do not want India to be either politically or industrially free, because the freedom of India is bound to affect the economic prosperity of Great Britain. Their so-called Socialism is only skin-deep; it is only a disguise for their imperialistic and nationalistic designs against other peoples' freedom.

Indian leaders may be political infants, but they are neither hypocrites nor exploiters. Mr. Johnson would do well to study his political text books once again. Socialism is a deadly enemy in Imperialism, which is only another name of Capitalism. As long as Imperialism rules Socialism cannot take root. Is there much of Socialism in England? What has Mr. Johnson done to instal Socialism in Westminster? The British Labour Party is not a Socialist party. It is a party which

is using political influence and political power to get a few palliative measures passed for the worker.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"Why does Mr. Johnson go to the House of Commons? It is the last place where Socialism can prosper. It is a house of Jingoism, Junkers, Imperialists and hypocritical Socialists that want to exploit foreign countries and foreign peoples in the combined interests of British capital and British labour. Are Messrs. MacDonald, Thomas and Snowden Socialists? They are Imperialists first and anything else afterwards. They are proud of the Empire, and want to maintain its integrity by imprisoning without trial patriots and Socialists of other countries. Was it an act of Socialism to sanction the Bengal Ordinance? Was it an act of Socialism to appoint the Simon Commission as it is? Let not Mr. Johnson talk of Socialism. It is blasphemy in his own mouth. He and his party do not seem to know even the rudiments of Socialism. They are only disguised wolves who want to help other nations into subjugation. British Socialists if any have all the time been trying to capture political power and that is exactly what Indian Nationalism is trying to do, short of an armed revolution."

THE ONLY REMEDY.

"It is only political power that will abolish poverty and illiteracy. Surely Mr. Johnson's Socialism is not going to do it for us from Westminster. What has the lynching of Negroes to do with poverty and illiteracy? It is race arrogance of the worst type from which Socialists like Mr. Johnson and his comrades are not free. We in India have ceased to take British Labour leaders seriously. We have found them out. Let them not waste their wisdom on us. The first thing for us to achieve is political freedom. We cannot do a thing as long as we are politically subject to the Johnsons and the Thomases. As soon as we succeed in getting rid of the rule of the latter, then and then only shall we be in a position to preach and practise Socialism.—'Englishman'."

BAN THE ENTRY OF "MAYOS"

OPINION ON PUBLIC SAFETY BILL

The Simla Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

Opinion is crystallising on the Communitists Removal Bill among the members of the Assembly in Simla. There are three views holding the field for the moment.

There are those who cannot reconcile themselves to any special measure empowering the Executive to deal summarily with men and deprive them of their liberty without offering them an opportunity to defend themselves in a regular Court of Law.

To them it is immaterial whether the special measure is the Bengal Ordinance meant to deal with revolutionary crime in the country or a Bill to exclude agents other than Indian British subjects or subjects of Indian States.

A VOCAL SCHOOL.

This school of thought will be vocal among the back benches of the Swaraj Party.

The second school is seriously concerned about the matter. It believes that at the present stage of industrial development the strikes fomented by outside influences can only retard National progress and incite a feeling of defiance of authority and lawlessness which will run counter to the very idea of Nationalism.

They would like to see Communist activities checked in India but they are equally anxious that other persons more undesirable than Communists should be kept out of India.

"MOTHER INDIA."

For instance, some leaders believe that no greater instrument for rousing class or race hatred could be had than the book "Mother India" written by Miss Mayo and that the entry of such persons in India should be prohibited and their removal ensured as soon as their object is discovered. However this section of opinion would

not rush with such legislation and would like to have full evidence possible before a Select Committee of the activities of these agents and the harm they had done or were likely to do before enacting the extraordinary law of the nature proposed.

WHOLE-HEARTED SUPPORT.

The third section of opinion among politicians is reflected by those who would wholeheartedly support the Bill and would vote for its adoption at an early date as they believe that Nationalism would be undermined if Communism is allowed to shake its sway.

They feel that in the interest of the peaceful progress of the country to full development of her National status such a movement as is feared by the Government should be nipped in the bud by the help of all that is vocal and influential in Indian public life and that this monster of Communism should not be allowed to threaten Nationalism particularly in its present infant stage.

Whatever view may prevail in the Assembly it is clear that politically its Bill will be the measure of the Session and will raise a first class debate.

Madras.—Mr. Justice Kumaraswami dismissed on Monday with taxed costs a petition filed by Chakravarti and Company for a director to the South India Chamber of Commerce to rectify its members' register and for an injunction preventing the Chamber's meeting convened for August 29 for the election of office bearers. His Lordship said the petitioner did not suffer any irreparable loss.—A. P.

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